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EMBELLISHMENT—Engraving showing the proportions of the Horse.

MEMOIR OF SIR LOVELL.

THIS distinguished racer was bred by Sam'l Purdy, Esq. of New York, and foaled in May, 1824. He was got by Duroc, (sire of Eclipse,) his dam by the imported horse Light Infantry, his grandam by old Messenger; his g. grandam by Bashaw, his g. g. grandam, by True Briton, his g. g. g. grandam, by Sterling.

On the Union Course, L. I. when three years old, Lovell ran a

match against a Dinwiddie colt of C. R. Colden's, three mile heats, and won, distancing his antagonist. When four years old, he won the two mile sweepstakes over the Union Course, L. I. beating five good horses. He was afterwards started for the four mile purse, against Betsey Ransom and others, when he proved sulky and stopped on the course, while going the fourth round.

He was then withdrawn from the turf and sent to Albany, where he stood to mares one season. Lovell was then five years old. In the fall of the same year he was trained again, and ran for the \$200 purse, two mile heats over the Poughkeepsie Course, which he won with ease, beating Hotspur, Timoleon, and a number of other celebrated horses. The night following, his groom foundered him; notwithstanding on the last day of the same month (October) he won a sweepstakes, mile heats, over the Newmarket Course, L. I. beating Grey Roman (out of Ariel's dam) and many others. In the winter following he was sold to a gentleman of Pennsylvania, and was to be delivered to him on the 1st of April, in covering condition; the contract not having been made good on the part of the purchaser, he was again put in training, and commenced walking on the 6th of April. At the time he commenced training, he was very fleshy. Notwithstanding on the 12th day of May following, he was entered for the \$400 purse, three mile heats, which he won with ease, carrying 122 lbs. beating the famous mare Ariel, Bachelor, and Yankee Maid. Time, first heat, 5m. 47s.—second heat, 5m. 53s.

Taking into consideration the very short time he had been in training, (five weeks) this race was considered as one of the best ever run on Long Island, and at once stamped Sir Lovell as a first rate race-horse. In the ensuing week he ran with Ariel for the \$500 purse, four mile heats, at Poughkeepsie, where he won the first heat in great time (7m. 50s.) considering the state of the course, which was very heavy. The second heat he led the mare three and three quarter miles, when she passed him and won the heat. He was then withdrawn.

There was no doubt at the time that it was owing to his want of sufficient training, that he lost the race. Two days afterwards over the same course he took the \$200 purse, two mile heats, beating Lady Hunter, Maryland Eclipse and Malton. We cannot do better than insert here the account of the race given by Nemo, in the first vol. of the American Turf Register.

The first heat was won by Sir Lovell in 3m. 51s. beating Maryland Eclipse by little more than a length, Lady Hunter running at her ease within the distance pole, and Malton quite without it. This time was considered very quick for horses carrying 121 lbs. one of which

(Lovell) had run his eight miles two days previous; but it was soon to be forgotten in his superior, and almost unequalled time of the second heat, which was contested inch by inch, in the most spirited style by Sir Lovell and Lady Hunter, and won by the former, in 3m. 46s. The time was kept by several accurate gentlemen, who made it 3m. 45s. When it is known that the course is eight feet over a mile, and that the horses carried six years old weights, this heat will doubtless be recorded as one of the quickest, in the annals of racing.

In the following week he ran a match race, of two mile heats over the Union Course, L. I. for \$6000, with the well known mare Arietta, in which he won the first heat in 3m. 45s. and in the next heat distanced his opponent in 3m. 48s. Thus running four races in the short space of two weeks, and only losing a single heat, further comment is unnecessary. It was owing to bad management in early life, that he got into the vicious habit while running, of stopping suddenly on the course; but Mr. Purdy knew that he had a very superior horse from the circumstance, that he could always get on Lovell, when four or five years old, while in training, with 130 lbs. and beat the noted gelding Fox, a mile, who belonged to Mr. Jno. Jackson, the then trainer of Lovell.

He was then sold to Mr. Isaac Snediker, of Long Island, where he stood to mares the following season.

"COMMON METHOD OF RAISING HORSES."

MR. EDITOR:

I made my appearance in the world one year four months and fifteen days before the Am. Turf Reg. (it's necessary to be thus particular, because blooded horses are managed very differently now, being more highly valued; thanks to you, kind sir.) I ran with my dam on poor highland pasture till after harvest, when we were turned with all the other stock of the farm on the stubble field; our only shelter one tree perhaps to every fifty acres; the heat this summer was excessive, and the flies tormenting. I was weaned in Sept. by being turned with other colts in to the corn field, where we *fretted* out two weeks, till the ploughs came for wheat seeding; I walked row after rows with the degraded mule October out, when the first seeding became temporary, and I began to know how to take care of myself. The fodder being hauled to form cattle shelters on the field grazed close the last year, I was allowed to pick about the shelters before Xmas, when the cattle were turned under them. I had no shed, I seemed to be the only neglected thing on the land; had to pick outside the pen a few corn husks or shucks, thrown to me

by the cow minder, and glean the cattle's leavings, when they went to water. Spring of 1829, found me poor and lousy. "The overseer," smeared me from head to tail with tanner's oil, to kill the vermin, and turned me on the marsh with other stock, where thousands of mosquitoes preyed on us, till the stubble field was again made ready; part of the field being low ground near the woods, all sorts of flies and insects attacked us; we would run miles to get rid of them, while others rolled over and over—the old ones with tough hides, or from weakness bearing with christian fortitude, what they could not escape. I now became *surfeited* and will carry the marks of this summer's run to my grave: the second winter I was ordered near the "great house," where the most favored milk cows fed; even there my fare was scanty, and venturing one evening to pick some hay near the cows, a spiteful devil *poked* me in the lowermost part of the shoulder. I was now within *an inch of death's door*, poor, stunted and lamed, my good temper and fine eye attracted some attention, and the coachman thought "with care, he might yet be made large enough for a leader:" *but you, Mr. Editor, had then made a move*, and my owner entered me in a sweepstake race, which losing, I was destined for a hunter, being "under size for a leader and with beautiful action." Before "the season" commenced, a quarter race was proposed by visitors to my owner for "*mere sport*," where I happened to beat the victor of many fast nags; then "my legs was like Eclipse's," "my action superior," "he must be trained again." I was run the following spring, being *distempered*, lost again, yet gained credit, and afterwards was treated "like a racehorse;" but no one thought a colt got in Stafford county, could foot it with *the south siders*, and I was not placed to gain distinction till——, since which time I have cut some figure in the world. I dare say not many half starved, lousy, surfeited, lamed and distempered bits of blood, have made my liberal returns for rough usage, I say again, "thanks," to Mr. J. S. S.—, Editor, &c. the time has come when brood mares and colts are well fed, well housed and highly valued. K.L.M.N.O.P.Q.

AGE AND TRUE PARENTAGE OF SIR ARCHY.

MR. EDITOR:

Central Course, April 6, 1834.

A correspondent signed "Fair Play," in your last number, seems somewhat to be impressed with belief in a silly, and most certainly false rumor, and I may add, scandalous report, of Sir Archy's being sired by Gabriel (instead of Diomed,) and being possessed personally, of as much information on the subject as any other living per-

son, I have deemed it my duty to give the public what information I have on the subject.

I was quite a youth when Diomed stood at Tree Hill, my father's place of residence, who was in part owner, where he made two seasons, I think 1804, and 1805, and, as frequently it occurs, my recollection of things that happened then, is better than many of a later date; and there are none scarcely, that I recollect better than those connected with this affair. As I before stated, I was quite a youth, and the first time I ever saw a mare covered, was Castianira, by Diomed, and I am sure that I could now, (although thirty years have elapsed,) go within ten feet of the spot. Castianira was a large brown mare, blind and cropped, and I believe she was the first mare Diomed covered at Tree Hill. The first time I ever heard this report, was from Mr. Archibald Harrison, the nephew of Mr. Archibald Randolph, who sent Castianira to Diomed, (and whose property Sir Archy was foaled.) I was at his house ten or twelve years since, when he had but lately returned from the springs in Virginia. He stated to me that he had there heard Mr. John Randolph say, that he had understood that Gabriel was the sire of Sir Archy, and that the report had come from a white groom, who said he kept Diomed at Tree Hill, and that Diomed refusing to cover the mare, she was put to Gabriel, who he said was kept as a teaser to Diomed, which statement ought of itself, at once to have stamped it as a falsehood, for in the first place, I do not think Gabriel ever was in the neighborhood of Tree Hill, and in the next, certainly never could have been used as a teaser to any horse, being a horse of high and deserved reputation. I know full well, that whilst Diomed stood at Tree Hill, which was two seasons, he was never kept by a white groom, but always by an old servant owned by my father, named Charles. This statement I made to Mr. Harrison, (who now lives in Virginia, and who will see and I hope correct any error I may now make.) I also stated to him, that I recollected that his uncle's favorite servant (named Nat,) came with the mare, and I had no doubt would recollect all about it, he replied that Nat was then at his house, and immediately sent for him, he stated precisely what I had done, and said that he had carried the mare to Tree Hill, and remained with her all the time she was there.

I afterwards found Mr. Randolph's letter to my father, when the mare was sent to Diomed, and placed it in the hands of Mr. Theo. Field, who was about publishing a Stud Book, (but who, unfortunately for his friends and the public, died before it was completed,) who promised that he would correct the report.

I have felt it my duty to correct this idle rumor, which must furnish my apology for entering so much into details, which can interest but few of your readers; if you think it worthy of a place in your magazine you will please publish it.

J. M. SELDEN.

THE PRINCIPAL RACECOURSES IN ENGLAND.

Ascot Heath. A circular course, exactly two miles, the last mile of which forms the Old Mile. The New Mile is straight, rising all the way, and measures 7 fur. 150 yds. The T. Y. C. (part of the New Mile) is 3 fur. 95 yds.

Buxton. A circular course of one mile.

Chelmsford. An oval course, thirty yards short of two miles; but by starting between the distance post and the winning chair, it becomes two complete miles.

Chester. A circular course of one mile. It is a complete flat, and perhaps the pleasantest course in England for spectators.

Doncaster. A circular course of 1 mile, 7 fur. 70 yds. The other courses are formed of portions of this circle, namely, Red House Inn, 5 fur. 164 yds. T. Y. C. 7 fur. 189 yds. Fitzwilliam Course, 1 mile, 4 fur. 10 yds. St. Leger Course, 1 mile, 6 fur. 132 yds. Two Mile Course, 2 miles, 25 yds. Four Mile Course, (twice round) 3 miles, 7 fur. 219 yds.

Egham. A flat oval course, 66 yds. short of 2 miles.

Epsom. Two miles, the last mile and a half of which is the Derby and Oaks Course. The Craven Course is one mile and a quarter of the same ground. Epsom Course can be properly called neither circular, oval, nor triangular.—It is altogether one of the worst courses in England.

Knutsford. A flat circular course of one mile.

Lancaster. A circular mile course, and good turf.

Leeds. A circular course of 1 mile, 2 fur. 48 yds. There is also a straight course, through the centre of the circular one, of 2 fur. 158 yds., which, uniting with each half of the circle, forms two other courses, in the form of a sector, the one 1 mile, 11 yds., the other 1 mile, 135 yds.

Liverpool. The Old Course is an oval mile, flat, and very good turf. The New Course is one mile and a half, forming an ill-defined oblong square; and though nearly flat, is a very distressing course for horses. It is a new establishment, races were held upon it this year (1829) for the first time. The form is bad—it is too elongated, and in consequence causes the horses, for a great part of the length, to be

too far distant. The Old and the New Course are situated at the distance of two miles asunder.

Manchester. An oval course of 7 fur. 184 yds. The Cup Course is 2 miles, 168 yds. The T. Y. C. 5 fur. 184 yds. There is a hill, and the course is by no means of the best description.

Newcastle. A sort of square of 1 mile, 6 fur. 132 yds.

Newton. A triangular course of one mile.

Nottingham. A circular course of 1 mile, 2 fur. and 11 yds.

Oxford. Flat, oval course, 2 miles all but a distance.

Pontefract. An oval course, formed on the gentle declivity of rising ground, 2 miles, 1 fur.

Preston. An indifferent oval course, one mile.

Stockbridge. An oval course, rather hilly, the last three quarters of a mile in a straight line. There is one straight mile, and also a circular course of about one mile and a quarter; the latter is called the New Course.

York. T. Y. C. 5 fur. 59 yds. Mile Course, 1 mile, 8 yds. Last mile and quarter, 1 mile, 2 fur., 15 yds. Last mile and half, 1 mile, 4 fur., 18 yds. Last mile and three quarters, 1 mile, 5 fur., 160 yds. Two mile Course, 1 mile, 7 fur., 85 yds. Four mile Course, 3 miles, 7 fur., 24 yds. York Course is situated upon low ground, and, in consequence, becomes very heavy in wet weather.—*Turf. Expositor.*

SALES FROM THE ROYAL STUD.

The annual sale of yearling colts and fillies from the Hampton Court stud took place on the 26th May, 1834, at Messrs. Tattersall's. The following are the prices, with the names of the purchasers:—

Chestnut colt, by Sultan, out of Rachel. Marquis of Westminster, 450 guineas.

Chestnut colt, by Waterloo, dam by Comus, out of Cobweb. Lord Uxbridge, 220 guineas.

Chestnut colt, by The Colonel, out of Galatea, by Amadis. Mr. Goodwin, 150 guineas.

Bay colt, by Starch, out of Peri, (the dam of Sir Hercules,) Mr. Corbin, 120 guineas.

Bay colt, by Lamplighter, out of Elfrida, by Whalebone. Mr. Yates, 300 guineas.

Bay colt, by Lamplighter, out of sister to Spermaeeti. Mr. Yates, 260 guineas.

Brown colt, by Velocipede, out of Delphine, by Whisker. Lord Lichfield, 155 guineas.

Bay colt, by Soliman, dam by Comus, Sancho, Delpini, &c., 50 guineas.

Chestnut filly, by The Colonel, out of Posthuma. Mr. Yates, 230 guineas.

Chestnut filly, by The Colonel, out of Lamia. Lord Exeter, 200 guineas.

Chestnut filly, by Emelius, out of Maria, 71 guineas.

Bay filly, by Sultan, out of Spermaceti. Mr Yates, 150 guineas.

Chestnut filly, by Comus, dam by Partisan, out of Pawn. Mr. Stubbs, 38 guineas.

Chestnut filly, by The Colonel, out of Ada. Lord Lichfield, 150 guineas.

Bay filly, by The Colonel, out of Ambrosio's dam. Mr. Copeland, 43 guineas.

Chestnut filly, by The Colonel, out of Scandal. Lord Uxbridge, 155 guineas.

Bay filly, by The Colonel, out of Miss Clifton, by Partisan. Mr. Scott, 145 guineas.

Chestnut filly, by Velocipede, dam by Juniper, Sir Peter, &c. Mr. Stubbs, 43 guineas.

[*New Sport. Mag. Eng.*]

LEONIDAS.

Leonidas, (Wonder,) was of the very best blood in the country, by imported Wonder, out of the thoroughbred Diomed mare, which Maj. Ball, (owner of Florizel,) started at three years old, in a great sweepstake at Fredericksburg, which she was winning with great ease, having won the first heat, when by some accident she fell and was crippled. Maj. Ball thought her decidedly the finest three year old he ever saw. Samuel Tyler, Esq. who bred Leonidas, had three thoroughbred Diomed mares, from different but excellent stock. Dr. Tyler thinks Leonidas' dam was descended from Bird's famous imported Calista, to which mare the famed Gray Diomed, traces his descent. He considers Leonidas to have been a horse of matchless speed a single three or four miles, and if he had been better trained (he was in that respect wretchedly managed,) he would have been first rate at any distance. He did better in Dr. Brown's hands, as Wonder; he won several races with him, especially at Fredericksburg and the four mile heats at Port Tobacco, when he beat the famous Malvina.

W. H. T.

Non desperandum.

GOLIAH, FLYING DUTCHMAN, DOLLY DIXON AND MAY DAY.

The best horses are frequently unsuccessful at first; and sometimes, when amiss, have been most ingloriously beaten. Let no inexperienced turfite despair, if his colt be vanquished in his early trials or even in all his races at three years old. The history of the turf on both sides of the Atlantic, is replete with examples of unsuccessful colts that have ultimately risen to the highest distinction. Without adverting to English annals, we have sufficient testimony in our own: our most celebrated gelding, the renowned Leviathan, for many years the best horse in the country, at three years old acquired no reputation, but was fifth in the first race in which we meet his name; the famed Oscar, a brilliant contemporary of Post Boy, First Consul and the Maid of the Oaks, by the advice of his first trainer, the experienced Larkin, would have been condemned to the plough at three years old; the more renowned Sir Archy was *distanced* in a three year old sweepstake by a colt greatly his inferior, whose name has almost glided into oblivion; Star, Andrew, O'Kelly, Trifle, Little Venus, Busiris,* Tychicus, *cum multis aliis*, of the first fame, began their career also unsuccessfully. We shall now confine ourselves to three distinguished examples, whose career have been strangely checkered with alternate victory and defeat, though successful at first.

Goliah, one of the best sons of Eclipse, and, of the descendants from the Maid of the Oaks and Hickory, the fall he was two years old, won a match, mile heats, for \$1000, carrying 95lbs. the next spring he won another, a single mile, run in 1m. 53s. for \$500, the following autumn, Nov. 1830, he won a great sweepstake, two miles, beating Celeste and other good three year olds, in 3m. 50s. in his fourth race, 10th May, 1831, a great match on the Union course, for \$10,000, four mile heats he was beat easily by the Bonnets o'Blue, the second the best heat, run in 8m.—he was then rested for one year, and May, 1832, won the two mile heats at Tree Hill, in four heats, beating Bayard and Nullifier, in a splendid race; next week at Broad Rock, he won the Jockey Club purse, three mile heats, beating Collier, Malcolm and others, in three heats, run in 5m. 51s. 5m. 58s. and 5m. 56s. a few weeks after at Lawrenceville, he was *distanced* by Malcolm in the four mile heats. The ensuing autumn, at New Market, Oct. 11, he won the two mile heats, beating Ironette,

* Busiris, aged, lately won his first race, having been beat at three, four and five years old. He ran the three mile heats in 5m. 48s. and 5m. 54s.—the best time over the Washington course.

Betsey Hare, May Day and others, in three heats, winning the first and third; 3m. 50s.—3m. 58s.—3m. 54s. a fortnight after, at Fairfield, he won the four mile heats, beating the renowned Andrew, (who broke down,) I. C. (winner of the second heat,) and others, in 8m. 7s.—8m. 10s. and 8m. 6s. in his next race, a great play or pay sweepstakes, four mile heats, he ran second to Mary Randolph, beating Annette and Zinganee; the course heavy and time slow, in his twelfth race, shortly after, at Tree Hill, he was beat in three heats, the four mile heats, by Collier, in 8m. 26s.—8m. 5s. and 8m. 13s. he was fifth the first heat and drawn. 1833, the following spring, the track being unusually deep, he was beat in a slow race, the four mile heats, by Pizarro, next week at Fairfield, "the most splendid race in modern times in the vicinity of Richmond," he won the four mile heats, in four heats,—severely contested by Tychicus, winner of the first heat, beating also Pizarro and several others,—won in 7m. 58s.—8m. 26s.—8m. 10s. and 8m. 18s. In his fifteenth race, the ensuing week at the Central course, after winning the first heat, he was *distanced* in the second, the course being exceedingly heavy, in 9m. Goliah won nine races and lost six.

Flying Dutchman, a capital son of John Richards out of an Eclipse mare, at the Union course, May, 1830, when three years old, under the name of Van Sickler, won a sweepstakes, mile heats, in 1m. 52s. and 1m. 50s. two days after took a second heat of two miles in 3m. 50s. but lost the race; in Sept. was beat the three mile heats and *distanced* the second heat by Leopold; in his fourth race, the fall he was four years old, Oct. 1831, at Brunswick, he ran third to Lara, in two mile heats, run in 3m. 54s. and 3m. 58s. shortly after, at Trenton, he ran third to Lady Relief and Lara, in the three mile heats, run in 5m. 58s.—5m. 48s. and 5m. 57s. 1832, the spring he was five years old, he ran second to O'Kelly, the three mile heats, at Poughkeepsie; next week on the Union course, he won the four mile heats, beating Black Maria and another with ease, in 8m. 5s. and 8m. 8s. shortly after on the Central course, he beat Nullifier, Sparrow Hawk and Reform, the four mile heats, in 8m. 3s.—8m. 4s. and 8m. 19s. the ensuing fall he won the four mile heats at Lancaster, beating Uncle Sam, in 8m. 4s. and 8m. 16s. 1833, spring he was six years old, in his tenth race, he beat Tychicus, the three mile heats at Broad Rock, second heat was run in 6m. 3s. the course being exceedingly heavy. (Tychicus had beat with ease, Lady Relief, Lara, Celeste and other excellent two mile nags, the two mile heats at the Central course, in 3m. 54s.—3m. 53s. and 3m. 55s.) A fortnight after at Fairfield, he won the two mile heats, beating Anvil, Rolla and others, in 3m. 54s. and 3m. 53s. In his thirteenth race after winning the first heat, he broke down in the second, and was beat the four mile heats at New

Market, by Dolly Dixon; she won the second heat in 8m. 6s. (Her fame is commemorated in our fourth vol. p. 646, as having run seven races, sometimes distanced, at two, four, five and six years old, before ever winning a race; she has since won three races, beating Muckle John and other capital nags; the present spring, 1834, at seven years old, she has run three races: *distanced in the first* at Taylorsville; but shortly after, in her sixteenth race, she ran *a good third* to Ironette and Ohio, in the second heat, run in 7m. 51s.—the best four miles ever run at Fairfield! and in her seventeenth race, the next week at New Market, she ran a good second to the famed Trifle; both heats run in 7m. 59s.—three miles of the last heat, well contested by Dolly Dixon, in particularly good time. Like wine, Dolly Dixon was indifferent at first, but improved with age. We may hear of her fame hereafter.) Flying Dutchman won seven races, lost six. Dolly Dixon of seventeen races, has won three.

May Day, a capital son of Sir Archy, dam by Hornet, (sire to Sally Hornet and Dolly Dixon's dam,) in 1829, at three years old, won a sweepstake, mile heats at Norfolk; next spring in Sussex's famed race at Broad Rock, ran third to Sussex and Polly Hopkins, beating Sally Hornet, Charlotte Temple, Peggy Madee and Weehawk; the three mile heats were run in 5m. 46s. and 5m. 43s. He beat Sally Hornet and another, three mile heats at Gloucester; and the ensuing autumn on the same course, beat Gabriella, the three mile heats.—Shortly after was *distanced* by Polly Hopkins, the four mile heats at Tree Hill; next race he won the mile heats, best three in five, at Jerusalem. 1831, spring of five years old, he was beat by Charlotte Temple, the two mile heats at Tree Hill, but ran second in second and third heats, beating Restless and Traffic. At New Market, he won the two mile heats, beating Sally Walker, Catherine Warren and two more, in 3m. 53s. and 3m. 55s. both other heats. At Lawrenceville, in two mile heats, he ran second to Peggy Madee, beating Malcolm, Mercury and two more. In the fall at New Market, he was beat the four mile heats by Collier and Andrew, and the next week at the Central course, ran fourth in the four mile heats to Trifle, Black Maria and Collier. 1832, the fall after he was six years old, he ran third to Goliah and Betsey Hare, in the two mile heats at New Market, beating Ironette, Jemima and another,—3m. 50s.—3m. 58s.—3m. 54s. shortly after at Fairfield, he ran second to Mary Randolph, in the two mile heats, beating Traffic and two more; 3m. 55s.—3m. 54s. At Tree Hill, he ran second to Betsey Hare, beating four more. 1833, the fall after he was seven years old, he won the plate at Fairfield, two mile heats, beating Tobacconist, Quarter Master and two more, in 4m. 2s.—3m. 58s.—4m. 3s. and 4m. 2s.

May Day won six races, lost nine. He has been longer on the turf than is usual with the Sir Archy's, and, though beat often, has been beaten only by first rate competitors, having beaten others of equal fame, as Sally Walker, Sally Hornet, Ironette, Tobacconist, Restless, Charlotte Temple, Peggy Madee, Malcolm, Gabriella and Mercury.

OBSERVER.

TERMS GENERALLY MADE USE OF TO DENOTE THE PARTS OF A HORSE.

(In Explanatory Plate see commencement of this Number.)

1. The vertebræ of the neck.
2. The sternum, or breast.
3. The scapula, or shoulder blade.
4. The humerus, or bone of the arms.
5. The radius.
6. The ulna.
7. That part of it called the olecranon, or elbow.
8. The ribs; eight of which are called superior ribs, connected with the sternum, the others are called the false ribs.
9. The bones of the carpus.
10. The metacarpal bone.
11. The great pastern.
12. The little pastern, or coronary bone.
13. The coffin bone.
14. Vertebræ of the back.
15. The six vertebræ of the loins—there are eighteen bones in the tail.
16. The os innominatum, or bason bone.
17. The femur, or thigh bone.
18. The patellæ.
19. The tibiæ, or greater bone of the leg.
20. The fibulæ, or small bone of the leg.
21. The bones in the hock.
22. The metatarsal bone.
23. The great pastern and the lesser pasterns.

24. The coffin bone.

FAMILIAR TERMS.

- a. The crest. When horses are out of condition, this part wastes and they are said to be crest-fallen.
- b. Withers.
- c. Throat.
- d. Shoulder points.
- e. Arm.
- f. Knee.
- g. Fetlock joint.
- h. The pastern joint.
- i. Foot.
- ii. The coronet.
- k. Body.
- l. Quarters—over the hips is called the croup.
- m. The dock.
- n. Sheath.
- o. Hock.
- x. Where curbs come.
- p. Shank bone.
- q. Fetlock joint.
- r. Pastern.
- s. Foot.
- t. Thigh.

THE FOOT.

1. The toes of the foot.
2. The horn of the foot.
3. The sole.
4. The frog.
5. The heels.

THE PROPORTIONS OF A HORSE.

AA. The line which divides the body from the legs, giving the proportion of both. BC. The lines which divide the body from the fore and hind quarters, giving their respective proportions.

** Though horses vary very much in their proportions the following measurements, which were taken by Mr. G. H. Laporte, from a horse that was considered proportionable, may serve as a guide: the measurement given is superficial, supposing the animal flat, which gives the principal points.

	FT. IN.		FT. IN.
The length of a head generally, - - - - -	1 10	chest, being the depth of that part of the body, -	2 2
Across the eyes, - - - -	0 9½	Across the arm, - - - -	0 6
Across the nose, - - - -	0 7	Across the knee, - - - -	0 4½
From the eye to the cheek bone, - - - - -	0 8	Across the shank bone under the knee, - - - - -	0 3½
The neck across the gullet, -	1 4	Across the fetlock joint, -	0 4
The middle of the neck, -	1 7	Across the pastern, - - - -	0 3
The junction of the neck to the body, - - - - -	2 0	Across the coronary bone, -	0 4½
From the withers to the ground, or base line, - -	5 2	The highest part of the hoof, -	0 4½
From the rump, or highest part of the loins, to the ground, - - - - -	5 1	The length of the hoof (i. e.) from toe to heel, - - - -	0 5½
From the elbow to the stifle, -	2 4	From the rump to the tail, -	1 1
From the elbow to the knee, -	1 5	From the hip to the end of the quarters, - - - - -	1 9
From the knee to the ground, -	1 7	Across the hock, - - - - -	0 6½
From the withers to the		Across the shank, below the hock, - - - - -	0 3½
		Across the fetlock, - - - -	0 4½

CAMANCHA CHIEF.

It having been proposed to experiment with the wild horse of the prairies on our stock, and the horse Camancha Chief, once owned by Gov. Houston, being supposed to be one of that race—to prevent false conclusions either for or against the experiment in view, we deem it proper to state that we have satisfactory proof that Camancha Chief was never a “wild horse,” properly so called, nor of that origin. He was bought in Missouri by Mr. Abraham Redfield, now or lately at Fort Gibson, for about \$80, from a Mr. Turner, who stated that he came from Kentucky, and passed from the hands of Mr. Redfield into Gov. Houston’s. This brief statement is registered to prevent all misapprehensions in future. Camancha Chief is undoubtedly a very valuable horse, and we only wish we had him to “ride to hounds” on, next winter.—*Ed. Sport. Mag.*

VETERINARY.

THUMPS—INQUIRY AND ANSWER.

MR. EDITOR:

Clarksburg, Feb. 23, 1834.

Please make the following inquiries through the medium of your Register.

What is the cause of a disease in horses called the thumps, the disease may not be known by that name generally, it may be known however by a noise in the horse similar to the beating of a pheasant, the intervals of each beat longer apart?

What the disease is, what part of the horse is affected?

If there is any cure, what is it?

Will rest relieve, if so, how long, and what treatment best adapted, together with any further information on the subject?

I have examined several Farriers together with the Register, and have never seen any thing on the subject, I am not fully aware of the consequences of the disease.

By procuring this information you will confer a favor on many, besides your subscribers here.

Yours, respectfully,

F. M. WILSON.

MR. EDITOR:

Baltimore, June 11, 1834.

As Mr. Wilson has propounded several questions, which he desires to be answered through the medium of your Register, and you having solicited answers from me, I cheerfully comply with your request, and would feel myself fully compensated could I know that my effort shall have given satisfaction.

To his first question, I answer, that thumps is the general name by which it is known, and the disease is spasmodic action of the diaphragm. In most cases this muscle is the only viscera affected, and whenever this has been the only seat of disease, to which the question relates, I have never known it to kill. But it frequently accompanies inflammation of the bowels; and whenever it is known that they are combined, it will also be known that the patient is in great danger—yet in this state of combined disease, the subject sometimes meets with a fortunate result. Whether it is complicated, or only spasm, the treatment must be the same, (i. e.) a physic, with loss of blood; with this difference, that if inflammation attends, blood must be more freely taken: If the subject is a common sized saddle horse, and the disease complicated, take from seven to eight quarts of blood; repeating or not as symptoms dictate. But, if it is only spasm, take from five to six quarts. If the skin is cold, put on six or eight covers.

As your readers may not know when inflammation of the bowels is present: the following symptoms will be their unerring guide: great redness of the conjunctiva, which is the membrane lining the inside of the eyelid, and redness of the gums and tongue, which will be particularly evident on squeezing the tongue. In such examinations comparison may be judiciously made between the diseased subject and healthy ones. The

above are symptoms which are not acted on by veterinarians, nor are they mentioned by any author, or if they are noticed it is done with the least stress of expression, and at the same time labor to describe symptoms which are not definite in character, for they attend both spasm and inflammation of the bowels. The above symptoms of the mouth, simple as they are, are the most characteristic: they are symptoms of inflamed bowels, by which I have been governed for more than twenty years, and I appreciate their dictation more than I do that of the pulse.

Thumps on the first attack is generally the result of severe exertion, which is the exciting cause, but which cause is expedited by some premier cause which I believe to be some unobserved disease of the alimentary canal. This (to us) latent disease of the bowels, by prolongation of time; together with the duty which the horse is required to perform, often terminates in the loss of a valuable animal. This premier, but inert state of disease, may often be detected by a prudent owner making himself well acquainted with the general state of his horse; and one of the most important items towards gaining just knowledge on this subject, is to make it a rule at every opportunity to examine the state of the horse's feces, are they in too small a quantity, or is there on any of the balls a mucus when the quantity is sufficient; the owner may be assured there is an inert disease, and if the time be neglected and any exciting cause is given, such active disease will ensue as will give much trouble, and of which the owner may think well if a cure is effected.

When the thumps have once existed, however perfect the disease to all appearance may be removed, it commonly returns on severe exertion, and sometimes with moderate use. It is seldom effectually cured.

Believing that in this essay I have given all requisite information, and hoping it may prove useful to owners in assisting them in their efforts to relieve so valuable an animal.

I remain yours, &c.

JOHN HASLAM, *Veterinary Surgeon.*

N. B. In the above I have said nothing about feeding; but as in this respect it may be thought I am neglectful, I deem it right to state that horses laboring under disease most commonly refuse all food except hay or grass; and as their food is of the most simple kind, if they are disposed to take it I commonly allow a little bran and oats.

I have always deemed it unnecessary for veterinarians to be strenuous about what the horse shall eat, and for reason of the horse while sick having little desire for food, and that being of the simplest kind. The case between a physician and his patient is far different.

J. H.

EFFECTUAL CURE FOR SCRATCHES AND YELLOW WATER IN HORSES.

MR. EDITOR:

New York, July 8, 1834.

As you have intimated in your July number, a determination to occupy more space and attention to the diseases of horses, I take the liberty of sending you a very simple remedy to cure the scratches; the efficacy of which I have proved.

White lead mixed with oil, prepared in the same manner as if it was intended to paint a house. One application of it with a brush to the heels of

the horse on the part affected, is generally sufficient to cure the scratches; perhaps some inveterate case may require more than one application.

The following recipe is a most valuable horse medicine, which I have been in the habit of using for years. I have known it to cure effectually what is called the Yellow-Water in horses. When I have a horse low in flesh, or one apparently unwell without being able to say what disease he is afflicted with, the use of it in the manner directed, has proved beneficial. I have found it very salutary when administered to my colts in the spring: and a few days ago a friend of mine who had a favorite horse afflicted with a violent cough, great flatulency, and some symptoms of the heaves, administered the medicine with entire success. In my memorandum book I have entered it.

HORSE MEDICINE.

R.—4 oz. Salts.
 4 oz. Saltpetre.
 2 oz. Antimony—common black.
 2 oz. Cream Tartar.
 2 oz. Sulphur.
 2 oz. Rozin.

Direct an apothecary to have one pound of the above, in the proportions as stated, pulverized and mixt well together; for a horse that has the yellow water, give him from two to three table spoonful per day, mixt well in his food.

Where a horse is low in flesh from one to two table spoonful a day mixt well in his feed will answer—use an iron spoon. For yearling colts one table spoonful will answer. When you begin the use of the medicine, the animal is to be bled and stabled.

ANTHONY DEY.

A NEW METHOD OF CASTRATING HORSES, WITHOUT THROWING.

MR. EDITOR:

Hillsboro', July 2, 1834.

Permit me to make public through the medium of the Register, for the benefit of breeders, a new and safe method of castration now practised in the upper part of this state.

A man in Guilford county, is in the habit of castrating all horses standing, confined in no way except held by a bridle—he has operated to my knowledge, on horses of all ages from one to ten years old, and in every instance with the most complete success.

I have always thought the danger was from throwing and its consequences, and of this any one will be convinced who can see this gentleman operate.

If a sufficient inducement was held out, he would attend at any place himself to operate, or teach others—and I propose to bring before the Jockey Clubs, the subject of a *more free use of the knife*. This gentleman's art may be an important acquisition, indeed, I am persuaded that many gentlemen are induced to let their colts remain entire, from the supposed risk in altering, this does away even a shadow of danger.

Respectfully,

D.



FOXHUNTING IN BALTIMORE COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR:

Baltimore Co. Oct. 19, 1832.

From the first I have been an attentive reader of your very entertaining and useful magazine; and though not a follower of the sports of the turf, I am half inclined to believe that in possessing a certain bay horse, which shall be nameless, I am the happy owner of as good a hunter, as ever followed hound in the chase. My hounds, too, (beautiful creatures!) as true to the fox as the needle to the pole, six in number—with voices soft as the mellow notes of the fabled mermaid, swelling into the full and sonorous roar of the angry lord of the forest—my hounds, I say, Mr. Editor, are in my eye, just what every hunter, (and who, more than yourself?) would feel proud in possessing.

It is now almost a year, since the hunt, of which I am going to give you a faint description, took place—it will be but an attempt, for who can transfer to paper, the wild excitement raised in one's breast, when the voice of the dog, now like the distant sound of a falling cataract, suddenly breaks on the ear as if the angered heavens were at war, and had concentrated all their fury into one loud and pealing crash? Who can describe my favorite dog, Chalkly, when, leading all his fellows, he is running into the scent breast high—with head erect, eyes flashing fire, tail thrown out, and that music of the soul which bursts from him every ten yards? No one! Or who, indeed, can convey an adequate idea of the picture when the fox is in sight—when the dogs run into him—when the hunters are up—when the full loud cry of victory swells on the air like the roar of artillery at the battle of Austerlitz.

But for the hunt:—It was one of those bracing mornings in January, peculiarly favorable to foxhunters, when, agreeably to previous arrangement, we assembled twenty in number, at the exact hour, on

a point on the ridge called by us Fox-field, with fifteen couple of the best dogs in the county. The grey streaks of morning were fast melting into light, when the dogs were let loose, and for the space of five minutes not one was to be seen or heard, when the sudden yelp of Eustace gave warning the sport was about commencing. We all bounded up to the spot, as old L. gave out in notes peculiar to foxhunters, the encouraging cry of "Hark on! my faithful hound," (Eustace is his best dog, nothing however to *Chalkly*.) No reply was given, and I began to wonder what my dogs were doing, when my youngest hound Pedro, gave out his pealing cry, that the game was up—"Chalkly has it," cried I, as the noble dog sent forth his grandest and wildest notes. Eustace prolonged the roar in his own beautiful and full tongue—and in an instant every hound is off. Away they fly, fleet as the antelope, and with the roar of a thousand waters. Every man dashes on, with the enthusiasm of the moment:

"Nor faster falls the blinding snow
Which whelms the peasant near the door,
Whose threshold he shall cross no more,
Bewildered with the dazzling blast,
Than through the forest paths we past."

It was a straight run for nearly three miles, when the dogs suddenly turned to the right and passing through a barren field came out at the old fields, and swept along at a killing pace over the plain; their music was not now so loud, but the voice of the noble fellows, as they threw out their tongue before them was grand. At the first entering of the wood they suddenly came to a loss. The sight was even now more animating than before, every dog with his nose on the ground and his tail fluttering around him, like the wing of a bird, scattering about the point where the loss had been made, whilst we, having rode round the barren came in at a cheering pace. The lost scent is recovered, Chalkly hits it off and flies ahead on the wings of the storm—Eustace, good hound, harks to him—in a moment every dog's tongue is loose, and they skirt around the edge of the wood, break off to the mill road, and are going at a cracking pace towards the creek. Every man was up, and we continued at this good speed for the space of half an hour. The fox having taken one of those wily doubles which throws out the most sagacious huntsman, but only serves to *show off* the best of dogs, we found it necessary here to loose sight of the dogs and ride some half a mile along the mill-pond to a road that would lead us up the hill over which the dogs were now wending their rapid way. As we scampered on, and the notes of the pack became more distant, I could not but look around and

see how nobly each man sat on his proud steed, as the brave animals, eager as their masters for the sport,

“With glossy skin, and dripping mane,
And reeling limbs, and reeking flank,
The wild steeds’ sinewy nerves shall strain
Up the repelling bank.”

The summit gained, we all stopped short, for the cry was heard no more. It was a moment of breathless anxiety; I raised myself up in my stirrups, and old L. brought his hand to his ear and bent over for an instant, when, lo, Mr. Editor, what a sight! Reynard himself *dashed right before us!* He was a noble fox, but it was to be seen that his pace had told, and that a few brief moments more would bring him to the death. Here came the hounds, Chalkly and Eustace side and side, and every dog deep in the scent; the killing rate for the last hour had stopped their music, and it was not until they were almost in sight that we caught the sound of their wild and savage notes. It was now life or death work, every man was at the heels of the hounds, cheering the noble pack to consummate their work. Five minutes more brought us in sight of our prey; and each dog dashed on, with a voice deep and loud, which rolled over the distant hills, where the echo was returned with a distinctness, that seemed as if there too some wily fox was about to render up that life, which against such odds no power could save. Poor Reynard could stand it no longer, and with a nobleness of spirit which I have more than once had to admire, stood at bay, and rendered up to Chalkly that life, which for two hours he had been in pursuit of. My own favorite dog, (and never did dog so much deserve the favor I show him) was the first to “seize him by the throat,” and Eustace, (the best dog of my good friend L.) was the first to “smite him.” In courtesy the brush graced the hat of L. and after the repast which we partook of at his house that same day, in the many healths which were drank in the flowing bowl, yours, Mr. Editor, was not forgotten.

If you should ever be in need of a foxhunting article, and find nothing else handy (better I could not say,) this is at your disposal: if it should, fortunately, be the cause of turning the attention of any gentleman to this most manly and healthy sport, it will have answered the desire of the writer, and contributed to the health and happiness of that same person. Wishing you much sport in the ensuing foxhunting season,
I am respectfully, yours,
MYRTLE.

SAGACITY AND MORAL QUALITIES OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

MR. EDITOR:

Georgetown, D. C.

In your number of February, 1833, there is an account by a citizen of Kentucky, who subscribes himself "Acteon" of the faithfulness of a Newfoundland dog, who acted as sentinel and guard to his mistress, during the absence of his master.

This story, (or as I should say fact,) induces me to give you a history of one of the largest and finest dogs of the kind, I have ever seen; presented to me, when a pup, by the proprietor of Arlington, on the banks of the Potomac, some years ago. This dog was raised by me in Georgetown, my place of residence; he became mischievous, and out of sheer fun and frolic, would place himself on the steps or platform of the street door, and on the approach of a person passing, he would crouch down, and so soon as they passed, he would leap on their back or shoulders, his weight unexpectedly brought most persons on the pavement, he then immediately made his retreat into the back yard and hid himself.

Being engaged at the time in erecting a country house, about two miles from town, near my milling establishment, this dog was in the habit of following me out, almost daily; when at the time I speak of, about to return home, I remarked to the dog, you sir, stay where you are, you have behaved amiss, and so go back; he looked most piteously at me, as much as to say, forgive me this time and I will mend my manners, I repeated, stay where you are. It was about eight or ten months before I removed to my country house, and the very night my family took up their new residence, the morning after, this dog was missing; having occasion to return to my house in town, there I found *Baster*, (the name of the dog,) whom I took home with me, that night he disappeared again, and continued so to do for ten days or more, until I put an old lady in the house to take care of it, and so soon as he saw her safely located, he instantly left the house and returned home, and thereafter gave himself no further trouble about it.

My house not being more than one hundred yards from my mills, the workmen and others were in the habit of daily intercourse to the same, and often late at night, the dog took no notice of them, suffered them to pass to and fro, at all times, but should I be absent one night, this dog would stretch himself on the steps of the outer door, next to the room his mistress slept in, and would suffer no one to approach the house; and so well was this understood by all persons attached to the establishment, not one of them would go to the house, until they knew of a certain my return home, they then could

go as usual. He was the best water-dog, and the best squirrel dog I have ever seen, and notwithstanding his size, in an open place, such was his strength and speed, that a rabbit seldom ran sixty yards, without being picked up by him. At the same time, I had two springing spaniels; with these three dogs in the fall and winter of 1819, I killed upwards of one hundred and fifty pheasants; partridges, squirrels, ducks, &c., number not recollected. I have often seen Baster, when a rabbit was put up in an open field, turn him, without attempting to catch it, until caught by the little spaniels.

I had so trained these dogs to hunt partridges, that I generally got in reach of a covey, before they were flushed; and what has often surprised me, when firing into a covey, I neither see a feather fall, or any sign whatever the shot took effect. Baster would stand perfectly still, and observe where they went, if one was struck, the moment he pursued them, I was certain of one or more birds, otherwise he remained with me for the word of command. Baster became diseased with the mange; having placed him in the hands of a friend and neighbor, who promised me he would effect a cure; some days thereafter, he got his chain loose, and returned home delighted he had made his escape, but was soon followed by the servant of my friend; I took the chain and gave it in the hands of the servant, with instructions to confine him securely and not to let him return, when he looked at me, as much as to say, what is the offence, that I should merit such treatment. Some weeks after when nearly well, he again got loose, and instead of coming home, went to the mills, and remained greater part of the day, and returned to my friend's house; in consequence of swimming the creek in cold weather, was attacked with spasms, which caused his death.

I have given you but a brief sketch of this remarkable dog.

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

METHOD OF KILLING SORA BY NIGHT.

MR. EDITOR:

Prince George county, Va. June 19, 1834.

My piece to you on the rearing and breaking of pointers I see is inserted in your Register. It was written in a hurry or rather it was sent to you without the trouble of reading it over. I make these remarks because I do not wish to appear *inconsistent*. In the publication I observe an error which I am sure is mine, it will be found near the conclusion of the piece, "for I have been a shooter of deer, ducks, partridges and woodcocks," (of which we have very few,) if the word woodcocks had have been put in brackets, it would have expressed my intended meaning, for in truth we have very few of

those birds, which I consider perhaps the greatest delicacy of the feathered tribe.

It is with great pleasure that I give you a description of the method of *killing sora with lights*; a canoe sufficiently large to carry two men, a horse,* a few bundles of lightwood† and a couple of long narrow slender paddles, (eight or ten, sometimes twelve feet in length,) are all the implements necessary to the destruction of myriads of these delicious birds, and the ortolan. The horse is fixed upright near the middle of the canoe, though rather nearer the bow than the stern. The striker stands in the bow and the pusher in the stern. The lightwood placed upon the horse, emits a broad glare of light, sufficient for small objects to be seen at the distance of twenty yards. The birds are seen standing perfectly still on the oats, and are approached sometimes rapidly and at other times slowly, according to the thickness of the oats or the depth of the water; and are *killed by a slap with the paddle*. In the early part of the season, they are so tame as to be frequently caught alive; and numbers are killed with short paddles, not more than five or six feet long. It frequently happens that the pusher will kill as many birds as the striker, for I have occasionally gone out with my people for the purpose of enjoying the sport, and have seen some four or five birds killed without their having to move as many feet. The birds in the beginning of the season seem to be totally unaware of the danger which is approaching, and will frequently suffer the canoe to be pushed almost upon them before they will attempt to move; then they only move a few feet and remain quiet until they are killed. They rarely ever fly at night, and never unless it is a very bright star or moonlight night. About the time of the equinoctial blow or storm, which generally happens about the 20th of September, and when the weather is damp and foggy, there are immense numbers of these birds as well as the ortolan killed. I have known as many as *thirty dozen killed on one tide in the night*. They are both at that season as fat as they can possibly be, and at night when their wings are covered with dew,

*A horse (why called so I have never been able to find out,) such as is used for fixing a light on, in sora killing, is nothing more than an oblong square basket made of iron bars open at both ends and at top, and a long spike driven through the centre bar at bottom into a wooden staff of a length sufficient to throw the light above the head of the striker. This is filled with ignited lightwood, and is fixed perpendicularly in the canoe, a few feet from the back of the striker.

†Lightwood, so called because when ignited it emits a dazzling glare. It is nothing more than the knots of pitch pine.

are scarcely able (if they had the disposition) to fly. The ortolan having very small wings, is sometimes incapable of flying at all. I have known them *gathered* from the grass and small bushes with the hand, and killed by knocking their heads against the sides of the canoe. I have known my hands to kill them, (the ortolan,) with their whips, when fallowing for wheat in September. The above account as to the number killed of these birds, may appear extravagant, but when I inform you that they sell in the Petersburg market in the height of the season, sora at twenty-five cents per dozen, and ortolan at twelve and a half cents, you will perhaps not be surprised that so many of those delicious birds should be killed. Indeed the market is almost entirely supplied by those persons who kill them by night. This mode of killing those birds, has been practised for more than half a century, and the oldest inhabitants can scarcely discover a diminution in their numbers. Few that visit our waters ever return from whence they came. The best description that can be obtained of this mysterious bird, is to be found in Wilson's ornithology, written by a gentleman, (at Mr. Wilson's request,) who at the time lived in my immediate neighborhood. The tales of their turning to frogs, and going into the mud, &c. are prevalent enough here among the negroes and the ignorant, but that they are a bird of passage is admitted by every body except the above named class. Whence they come, and whither they go, the exact time of their coming and of going, I suppose will never be known to a certainty, they are never seen in their migratory flight, and although they are not a night bird whilst with us, they must certainly travel to their winter quarters by night. The discovery of this mode of killing the sora was made some seventy years or more ago, by a negro belonging to my great grandfather, in the following manner. The geese having strayed from the yard and found their way to the wild oat beds in the river, a man was sent one evening, when the tide was very high to get them home. He was bothered with them until twilight on one of the marshes, now so famous for killing sora at night, and in crossing the point of this marsh, he discovered some soras and killed some of them with a common short paddle. After getting the geese home, he proposed to one of his fellow servants to go on the marsh with a light, fixed "*as Massa Johnny did fix em when he went a giging.*"* So off they went and had very fine luck, having killed several dozen birds.

Respectfully, yours, APPOMATTOX.

* Giging or harpooning was a very fine sport before the introduction of drift or float nets, which in a short time will destroy all the fine fish which frequent our rivers, such as rock, sturgeon, shad, &c. Giging as practised

THE GAME COCK;

With an Account of his Origin, the most improved method of Breeding, and of Training for Battle; also, the rules and regulations established by professed cockers, to be observed in all the regular cock-pits.

(Concluded from page 574.)

On Breeding.—A well-trying breed of cocks being obtained, consider them the stock to breed from: the nearer their colors, the more kindly they will unite. Never breed from two old fowls; let one at least be young. Three or four hens are enough for one cock. The breeding place should be well aired, and entirely free from other poultry. Clear water, grass, gravel, and lime rubbish, and an occasional change of food, is good, as barley, oats, potatoes, a little meat, toast and beer, &c. The roosts should be rather low, as the heavy fowls otherwise would, in descending, cripple themselves. The perches should be exactly suited to the grasp of the foot. The keeping of pigs, ducks, or allowing them access to coal ashes, or soap-suds, produces the roop. There should be no geese or turkeys at the walk, as they are always battering the fowls. The nests should be made of clean dry straw, rubbed soft between the hands, and put in a basket, earthen pan, or some such dish, and about a foot and a half from the ground. Hay is injurious to the eggs, faint in the smell, and is apt to engender vermin. There should be more nests than hens, as it will prevent them quarrelling and breaking the eggs. One egg should always be marked with ink, and left in the nest, for them to lay to, that you may know it from the others. As the eggs are laid, take them from the nest, and put them in bran, with the small end downwards. When a hen begins to cluck, do not save any more of her eggs for setting. If a cock dislikes any of the hens, she should be removed. About a dozen eggs are enough for a clutch. As the hen hatches the young, they may be taken and put in flannel, in a basket near the fire, till the last is hatched, feeding them till they rejoin their mother on crumbs of bread, hard boiled eggs, chopped raw meat, grits, &c.; and when returned to the mother, do it by night when she is on the nest, otherwise she might fancy them strangers, and destroy them. They should then be conveyed to a dry place, where there are neither cats nor vermin, and for ten or twelve days the hen should be cooped, to prevent her from wandering and fatiguing the chickens: they should have clean water fresh every day. At about six weeks old, when their sexes can be distinguished, select those which are to be kept, and destroy the rest, that the remaining ones may thrive the better, by getting the whole attention of the mother. Cut the young cocks' combs at the age of four months, and about five or six weeks afterwards, their gills and deaf ears. The young cocks should be marked with scissors, by slitting part of the web of the foot, or cutting a small notch in the nostril, or punching a small hole in the web of the

by "Massa Johnny," was performed by striking fish at night with a harpoon, using a light for the purpose of discovering the fish in the water, made by putting ignited lightwood upon boards put across a canoe, with wet mud upon them, as a sort of a hearth.

foot with a shoemaker's punch. Some do so to the web of the wing nearest the shoulder: others take a small notch out of the upper eyelid, by laying the scissors flat to the side of the head, and cutting out a very small piece of the lid. A clear air, good food, and pure water, with perfect seclusion from other fowls, constitute the best walk, where, as before-mentioned, they can obtain grass and gravel. At about a twelvemonth old they are termed stags, and at two years old they are called cocks. The worst of your stags should be tried against a good cock, to enable you to judge of the qualities of the remaining ones; for if he should beat the cock there is every reason to consider the others good. Short silver spurs are best for this purpose.

Training.—Suppose that the fowl comes from his walk in good condition, in which case he will be too fat for fighting, he must be reduced, to give him wind.

The general method of training is as follows:

First, cut his tail and spurs short, and put him in the pens: no food the first day.

Second day, give him physic of cream of tartar, or jalap, or both united, about six or eight grains mixed with fresh butter and sugar-candy. Immediately after he gets the physic, tie on the hots, or muffs*, and spar him with another cock on a straw or grass plat, till he gets fatigued; then return him to his pen; but if his mouth has been pecked, rub it with a little vinegar and brandy mixed, to prevent it from cankering. Then give him a warm mess, to work off his physic, which you must make of bread and milk and a little sugar-candy, or ale and bread and sugar-candy, giving him a large tea-cup full: when he gets this, shut him up till next morning. If cold weather, cover him up with a blanket, or keep fire in the room; if warm, clip him out: also keep him dark, by shutting the windows always, except at feeding times. Weigh them the third day when empty, and the moment they are weighed, let them begin to feed.

Third day,† clean out his pen from the effects of the physic, giving clean dry straw; also wash his legs, feet, and face, before putting him among this clean straw. He is next to be allowed some cock bread, made of the following ingredients: about three pounds of fine flour, and two eggs, and four whites of eggs, and a little yeast, kneaded with a proper quantity of water, and have it well baked in an oven; to which you may add a small number of aniseeds or a little cinnamon: cut this in small pieces; give one cupful in the morning, and one in the evening, allowing no water the third day with the above bread.

* Hots, alias hods, or muffs, are pieces of leather stuffed with wool, and about the size of an egg, with a bit of tape fixed to each end, to tie upon the cut spurs of the cocks, while so exercising, to prevent injury.

† This should be the day of weighing, as the cocks are now considered as light as their constitution will bear, for the less they weigh, the more depends on the judgment of the feeder to bring them to their original strength, and in better condition for battle.

Fourth morning, he should receive half a tea-cupful of good barley and a little water, in which a toast has been steeped: having eaten this, clean his pen, and give new straw, leaving his pen uncovered about an hour, to allow him to scratch himself. The barley should be hard chaffed, to take away the sharp points: in the afternoon, the same quantity of barley, but no water.

Fifth day, bread as before, in three quantities, but no water.

Sixth day, bread early in the morning, and towards the afternoon a good feed of barley and water. Some feeders give sheep's heart cut small, both this and the succeeding day, mixed with the other food.

Seventh day, a feed of barley early in the morning: in the afternoon, bread and the white of an egg boiled hard, allowing him also a little water.

Eighth day, or day of fighting, allow him about forty grains of barley, and one or two mouthfuls of water from a toast, apple, or cheese, for digesting: hemp-seed, steeped in brandy, prevents purging. Wheat or millet seed may be added to his food; sometimes hemp-seed as a small mixture. Bread toast, soaked in vinegar, is sometimes given for reducing quickly.

*Another way of making cock-bread.**—Take of millet seed and rice of each a half-pound; add thereto four ounces of sprat barley and four ounces of vetches, mixed and ground to a fine powder, and put through a fine sieve; mix this flour with some strong ale, adding also the whites of three eggs, and the white and yolk of a fourth; color the whole with a little saffron, make it into a loaf, and bake it in a slow oven about four hours. Whites of eggs boiled hard, with hemp-seed and barley, are often given for some of his meals.

Manner of trimming his feathers.—After having tied his legs with a handkerchief or a piece of soft string, place him on your lap, with his legs between your knees, and his head towards yourself; then, collecting all his neck feathers together, apply your fore-finger and thumb in a circular form to that part of the neck next the shoulder of the cock, and press forward the whole of his neck feathers as close round his head as possible; they will then appear like an erect frill round his head; to which apply a long and sharp pair of scissors as close to your finger and thumb as possible all round, and then take off the surface of the remaining ones next the head, but not too bare; in fact, it is performed on the same principle as hair-cutting; for the feathers are shortened by being cut when turned the contrary way to that in which they naturally lie. Next cut about two inches off the ends of both his wings, at the same time making the flight feathers decrease in length a quarter of an inch, in proportion to the others, leaving the flight feathers farthest from his body the shortest, which should be at least three inches from its insertion in the wing. Then cut the tail, leaving it a large hand's-breath from its insertion in the rump outwards, taking off all the curling feathers round it, leaving only the vane or fan. When his tail is perfectly erect apply the scissors (with their point inclining a little

* I have known this bread to have an extraordinary effect in getting them up, when just damped with a little port wine, which stimulates the blood, and warms their stomach.

downwards) to the saddle, cutting from a line with the lower feather of the tail towards the end of the wing: some in trimming cut out a great quantity of the soft feathers from under the saddle, to keep the cocks cool. All the feathers round the vent are cut off very close from under the tail to three or four inches towards the breast between the legs.* His spurs are cut off with a thin fine saw, leaving about a quarter of an inch on the leg, on which is fixed the silver or steel spur: sometimes, when the spur is so sawed off, blood will issue from it, which may be stopped immediately by rubbing a piece of chalk firmly into it. In tying on the spur, take a piece of soft thin brown paper, and, having folded it two or three times, and having damped it a little with the tongue, wrap it round the remaining quarter of an inch of his natural heel as often as you think there will be room in the socket of the silver or steel spur to contain it and the natural spur together; then place the silver or steel spur on the natural spur, pressing the socket close to the leg, observing at the same time that the curved part of the spur is next the foot, and the hollow side upwards; or, in other words, the point inclining upwards: it should stand much in the same direction with the natural spur; or, if you take a view from the point to the socket, the point should then appear on a line with the hollow of the inside of the leg: then lap the leather ends over each other, and tie them down with a piece of waxed string about the thickness of a shoemaker's thread, beginning with the middle of the thread on the socket of the spur, close to the spur, going round the leather close to the socket on both sides with the string as often as is necessary for security;† this should neither be too tight to cramp him, nor so loose as to come off; for should it come off, during the battle, or break, it is not allowed to be replaced. A fair spur should be round and smooth from the socket to the point; if flat on any side, or rough it is foul and improper.

Cockers' Tricks exposed.—1st. The person who seconds, or setsto the cock, may break his thigh with his fingers and thumb in a moment, or may (by pressing his thumbs hard on his kidneys, or by griping him severely by the vent,) cause him to lose the battle, though otherwise he could have won it; this will depend on his regard for his *employer*, or the understanding between him and the *opposite* party; for if he thinks he can get more from *them* as a bribe to sell the fight, than he expects from the person who employs him, he will act the above villanous part; for no cocker is to be trusted; and for this reason I have always deemed it the safest way for any person to second his own fowl, except there is a very good understanding indeed between him and the person he employs for that purpose.

2nd. If the employer or his second allow the cock to go into the hands of any other person previous to the battle, he may be crippled in an instant, as the person so handling him might have an interest in seeing him beaten.

* Some pull out most of the feathers round the vent, leaving the skin quite bare.

† The leather round the socket of the spurs should have as much breadth as fully to prevent the string from touching the leg.

3rd. If one cock sticks with his spurs into the other, the second of the cock who has *received* the blow takes out the spur; for if this be entrusted to the other second, he has it in his power to wrench the spur in different directions in taking it out, and do the fowl a serious injury, and might (with the point) rip a hole in him that would bleed him to death: this must be guarded against.

4th. Very often the opposite second pretends not to know that his cock has stuck in the other; he immediately catches him up as high as he can reach, and nearly drags the head from the body of the other, or allows him to fall with great force on the pit.

5th. If a cock has but one eye, he should not be pitted till the second is convinced he sees his antagonist; but if the opposite second can he will pit his one on the blind side: beware of that.

6th. Some have a low, blackguard trick of using foul spurs, called "*steepy*," according to St. Giles's slang. These appear round on one side, but on the upper side, or that next the body of the cock, they are sharpened with an edge like a knife; others are three-edged or bayonet-pointed, which are also foul: in fact, one cannot be too particular in examining the opponent's spurs, which, to be fair, should be *perfectly round to the point*, and smooth, or polished; you must also be on your guard, if you agree to fight with silver spurs, that *plated* ones are not substituted:—this is also practised.

7th. When both cocks are so distressed that neither can scarcely hold up his head, and perhaps the one can no longer peck his antagonist, the second of this last mentioned one, in setting him to with the other, beak to beak, raises his head with one hand, and, with the other, by suddenly raising his tail, bobs him on the other cock, and makes it appear as if he had chopped or pecked, when no such thing took place:—this must be strictly watched.

8th. If a cock, after having chopped, becomes so weak as to be unable to do so again, his second, in *pretending* to set him to, beak to beak, with the other only puts him *near* him, and allows his head to drop under the breast of the other, to prevent him from feeling him, who might chop in return, and win the battle:—they should always in the long law be put fairly beak to beak.

9th. If the opponent's cock is a good mouthed cock in distress, that is, one who will readily take hold and fight, his second will place his beak on the neck or shoulder of the other, which gives him a great advantage, if permitted, but is unfair, and not admissible.

10th. The same person will sometimes have two cocks taken to the pit, one carried by himself, and the other by his friend, or some other person who pretend to know nothing of each other. They then (to appearance) make up a match between the said two cocks, all the while well knowing which is to win, as the one is previously known to be bad, and the other good: this is another system in betting, by which they deceive and rob the spectators; for they are then safe in betting any odds, and the long odds are generally taken. There are various tricks practised by such vagabonds; but keen observation and second thoughts will avert them.

11th. A person will show a cock with particular marks and color, in full feather, which he matches against another equal in weight: he then retires to trim him for the fight, but returns with *another*, marked and colored like the first, but much larger, gaining by this manœuvre, a decided advantage: this is called, "*ringing the changes*."

12th. Sometimes they will rub the face of a sound, healthy cock, with flour and grease or chalk and grease, to make him look stale, or with grease and blacking, to make him look rotten: at the same time he may be as good as any between "*earth and sky*."

In Weighing Cocks.—1st. If the opposite party wish to gain any advantage in weight, they will first see your bird weighed; then one of them will take a penny piece, or a two or four ounce brass weight, the hollow of which is filled with tallow grease, and stick it close to the bottom of the scale in which the proper weights are, unseen, if possible; and by these means make their cock, which is two or four ounces heavier than the other, appear the same weight. The scales therefore should be narrowly examined, and even if you do not also look up at the beam, the slightest touch of a small stick, or the brim of a hat on some one's head, will make all the difference.

2nd. The fowl or fowls of both parties should be weighed by the very same weights; for if the least chance is afforded, false ones will be substituted. I have seen a weight of four pounds four ounces put in the place of one of four pounds weight—such are actually made for the purpose.

N. B. Cocks that are intended for battle should never be seen or touched by any one but the master or the feeder, otherwise you are never safe; for they might mix your cock's food with the victuals taken out of the crop of another almost dead with the roop.

Cocks that are meant to fight by candle light should receive the last meals by candle light each day, about the hour appointed for the contest.

3d. Take great care who you allow to tie on the spurs, as they may be too tight, and cramp the cock—or loose, and come off. I am inclined to prefer shorter spurs for the size of cocks than are generally used: for turn-outs, not longer than two inches and a half; for lesser ones, from two inches to two and a quarter; for cocks of four pounds four ounces, not more than two inches and an eighth, or two inches only; and if under four pounds; one inch and three quarters, or shorter; for when they come to grappling in close quarters or in distress, a long spur is almost useless; it may do for a dash or two at the first onset, but not afterwards.

It is always a sign of a hen being in good health, and clean fed, if the yolk of her egg, when boiled, is of a pale yellow; when of a dark red, the reverse. Chickens are composed of the tread and white of the egg, as the yolk comes to the world with them in their inside, on which they chiefly subsist, till they gain sufficient strength to follow their mother; for the first thing a hen gives her chickens is the small chips of broken shell out of which they came, which cut the yolk in their inside, and thereby promote digestion.

Fowls that have once had the roop can never be entirely relied on as

being either sound enough to breed from, or to fight; and there are so many opinions with regard to the most effectual remedy for their disease, that I consider it useless for me to enter minutely into the subject; for, were I consulted on this point, I would recommend as the most decisive cure—to cut their heads off.

THE ARABIAN.

Of all the countries in the world where the horse runs wild, Arabia produces the most beautiful breed—the most generous, swift, and persevering. They are found, though not in great numbers, in the deserts of that country, and the natives use every stratagem to take them. Although they are active and beautiful, yet they are not so large as those bred up tame. They are of a brown color, their mane and tail very short, and the hair black and tufted. Their swiftness is incredible; the attempt to pursue them in the usual manner of the chase, with dogs, would be entirely fruitless: such is the rapidity of their flight, that they are instantly out of view, and the dogs themselves give up the vain pursuit. The only method, therefore, of taking them is by traps hidden in the sand, which entangling their feet, the hunter at length comes up, and either kills them or carries them home alive. If the horse be young, he is considered among the Arabians as a very great delicacy, and they feast upon him while any part is found remaining; but if from his shape or vigor he promises to be serviceable in his more noble capacity, they take the usual methods of taming him by fatigue and hunger, and he soon becomes a useful domestic animal. But the horses thus caught, or trained in this manner, are at present very few; the value of Arabian horses all over the world has, in a great measure, thinned the deserts of the wild breed, and there are few to be found in those countries, except such as are tame.

The Arabian breed has been diffused into Barbary as well as Egypt, and into Persia also. Those from the former country are usually denominated "Barbs."

Let the Arab be ever so poor, he has horses: they usually ride on the mares, experience having taught them that they bear fatigue, hunger, and thirst, better than horses; they also are less vicious, more gentle, and will remain, left to themselves, in great numbers, for days together, without doing the least injury to each other. The Turks, on the contrary, do not like mares, and the Arabians sell them the horses which they do not keep for stallions.

The Arabs have no houses, but constantly live in tents, which serve them also for stables, so that the husband, the wife, and the

children, lie promiscuously with the mare and foal. The little children, are often seen upon the body or the neck of the mare, while these continue inoffensive and harmless, permitting them thus to play with and caress them without injury.

The Arabs never beat their horses; they treat them gently; they speak to them, and seem to hold a discourse; they use them as friends; they never attempt to increase their speed by the whip, nor spur them, but in cases of necessity;—however, when this happens they set off with amazing swiftness, they leap over obstacles with as much agility as a buck, and if the rider happens to fall, they are so manageable that they stand still in the midst of their most rapid career.

The Arabian horses are of a middle size, easy in their motions, and rather inclined to leanness than fat. They are regularly dressed every morning and evening, and with such care, that the smallest roughness is not left upon their skins. They wash the legs, the mane, and the tail; the two latter they never cut, and very seldom comb, lest they should thin the hair.

They give them nothing to eat during the day; they only give them to drink once or twice, and at sunset they hang a bag to their heads, in which there is about half a bushel of clean barley: they continue eating the whole night, and the bag is again taken away the next morning. They are turned out to pasture in the beginning of March, when the grass is pretty high. When the spring is past they take them again from pasture, and then they get neither grass nor hay during the rest of the year; barley is their only food, except now and then a little straw. The mane of the foal is always clipped when about a year or eighteen months old, in order to make it stronger and thicker; they begin to break them at two years old, or two years and a half at farthest; they never saddle or bridle them till at that age, and then they are always kept ready saddled at the door of the tent, from morning till sunset, in order to be prepared against any surprise. They at present seem sensible of the great advantage their horses are to the country; there is a law, therefore, that prohibits the exportation of the mares, and such stallions as are brought into England are generally purchased on the eastern shores of Africa, and come round to us by the cape of Good Hope.

The Arabs preserve the pedigree of their horses with great care, and for several ages back. They distinguish the races by different names, and divide them into three classes; the first is that of the nobles, the ancient breed, and unadulterated on either side; the second, that of the horses of the ancient race, but adulterated; and the third the common and inferior kind: the last they sell at a low price, but

those of the first class, and even of the second, amongst which are found horses of equal value to the former, are sold extremely dear. They know, by long experience, the race of a horse by his appearance; they can tell the name, the surname, the color, and the marks properly belonging to each. When the mare has produced the foal, witnesses are called, and an attestation signed, in which are described the marks of the foal, and the day noted when it was brought forth. These attestations increase the value of the horse, and are given to the person who buys him. The most ordinary mare of this race sells for five hundred crowns; there are many that sell for a thousand, and some of the very finest kinds for fourteen or fifteen hundred pounds.

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Eighty or one hundred piastres are given for an ordinary horse, which is in general less valued than an ass or mule; but a horse of a well known Arabian breed will fetch any price. Abdallah, pacha of Damascus, had just given three thousand piastres for one. The history of a horse is frequently the topic of general conversation. When I was at Jerusalem, the feats of one of these steeds made a great noise. The Bedouin, to whom the animal, a mare, belonged, being pursued by the governor's guards, rushed with her from the top of the hills that overlooked Jericho. The mare scoured at full gallop an almost perpendicular declivity without stumbling, and left the soldiers lost in admiration and astonishment. The poor creature, however, dropped down dead on entering Jericho, and the Bedouin, who would not quit her, was taken weeping over the body of his companion. This mare has a brother in the desert, who is so famous, that the Arabs always know where he has been, where he is, what he is doing, and how he does. Ali Aga religiously showed me, in the mountains near Jericho, the footsteps of the mare that died in the attempt to save her master,—a Macedonian could not have beheld those of Bucephalus with greater respect.

* * * * *

The pure Arabians are somewhat smaller than our race horses, seldom exceeding fourteen hands two inches in height. Their heads are very beautiful, clean, and wide between the jaws; the forehead is broad and square; the face flat; the muzzle short and fine; the eyes prominent and brilliant; the ears small and handsome; the nostrils large and open; the skin of the head thin, through which may be distinctly traced the whole of the veins; the neck rather short than otherwise. The body may, as a whole, be considered too light, and the breast rather narrow; but behind the arms, the chest generally swells out greatly, leaving ample room for the lungs to play, and with great

depth of ribs. The shoulder is superior to that of any other breed; the scapula, or shoulder-blade, inclines backwards nearly an angle of forty-five degrees; the withers are high and arched; the neck beautifully curved; the mane and tail long, thin, and flowing: the legs are fine, flat, and wiry, with the posteriors placed somewhat oblique, which has led some to suppose that their strength was thereby lessened—but this is by no means the case; the bone is of uncommon density; and the prominent muscles of the fore arms and thigh, prove that the Arabian horse is fully equal to all that has been said of its physical powers. The Arabian is never known, in a tropical climate, to be a roarer, or to have curbs, the shape, from the point of the hock to the fetlock, being very perfect. It is a remarkable fact, that the skin of all the light-colored Arabians is pure black, or bluish black, which gives to white horses that beautiful silvery gay color so prevalent among the coursers of noble blood. Bay and chestnut are also common, and considered good colors. It has been remarked in India, that no horse of a dark gray color was ever known to be a winner on the turf. If an Arabian horse exceed fourteen and a half hands in height, the purity of his blood is always doubted in India. * * *

Speaking of the docile character of the Arab horse, the late Bishop of Calcutta writes: "My morning rides are very pleasant. My horse is a nice, quiet, good-tempered little Arab, who is so fearless, that he goes, without starting, close to an elephant, and so gentle and docile, that he eats bread out of my hand, and has almost as much attachment and coaxing ways as a dog. This seems the general character of the Arab horses, to judge from what I have seen in this country. It is not the fiery, dashing animal I had supposed, but with more rationality about him, and more apparent confidence in his rider, than the majority of English horses."—*Le Keux—Brown—Clarke—Heber.*

HUNTSMAN.

It is the opinion of a great sportsman, that it is as difficult to find a perfect huntsman as a good prime minister. Without taking upon me to determine what requisites may be necessary to form a good prime minister, I will describe some of those which are essentially necessary towards making a perfect huntsman; qualities which, I will venture to say, would not disgrace more brilliant situations:—such as a clear head, nice observation, quick apprehension, undaunted courage, strength of constitution, activity of body, a good ear, and a good voice.—*Beckford.*

THE GOOD OLD MARYLAND STOCK.

We may judge of the stuff they were made of, by the fact, that Mr. William Steuart, still alive and well, and in his eighty-first year, (brother of our own Doctor J. Steuart,) is as fond of a fine horse, and a spirit stirring race, as he was fifty years ago, when he was known upon the turf. Indeed it is not a little remarkable, that in the month of May of last year, he was able to perform *on horseback*, and with ease, in one day, a journey of *sixty miles*, from Mount Steuart near Annapolis, to the mouth of Patuxent, returning the same *distance*, in the same time and manner, only two days afterwards.

Besides *him* however, there are still living, Dr. William Murray of West river, remarkable for his activity as a pedestrian—and Mr. R. Lowndes of Bladensburg, survivors of a jockey club organized at Annapolis, in 1783—Governor Paca and Richard Sprigg, Esq. being the stewards of the club.

CONTRACT—CORRECTION.

MR. EDITOR:

In one of your late numbers* you published some remarks of mine on the claims and character of the imported horse Contract. In one particular, my communication was liable to misconstruction, and has led more than one of your correspondents into an error, which I propose to correct. I allude to the circumstance of its having been mailed at *Hicksford*.

Knowing that the English Racing Calendars are the *only authority* in turf matters in England, and that there was a copy of them at Hicksford, belonging to gentlemen whose liberality, I was sure, would allow me to use them, I thought it due to truth and justice to consult them, before I gave any statement of the mal-performance or non-performance of Contract on the turf. I *visited* Hicksford for this purpose, and having obtained the desired information, I mailed my communication at "*Hicksford*." Hence the mistake that I reside at Hicksford. The resident of Hicksford suspected of being its author, knew nothing of it, until it appeared in print.

It is due to justice to say this much in explanation, and in contradiction of this error, which as appears from your correspondents, has exposed the owners of Luzborough who reside at Hicksford, to gratuitous and unmerited suspicion. *The author resides at some distance from that place.*

* December No. 1833.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

An old gentleman of Caroline county, Virginia, in the neighborhood of Col. Willis, has often described the Colonel's little tackey, (about fourteen hands high, apparently worth about \$30, on which the children rode to school,) that was put to the famous imported Shark, and brought Annette. It was not supposed she had any pretensions to "blood." Annette was put to imported Bedford, and produced Nancy Air. The late Col. Tayloe having run her successfully under the name of Phantasmagoria, Annette's next foal, the Maid of the Oaks, by imported Spread Eagle, was entered in the great sweepstakes at Fredericksburg, in 1804, she bolted and the purse was won by Col. Tayloe, with Mr. Carter's Caroline, by imported Mufti. The Maid of the Oaks won all her subsequent races, until she was trained off, beating the best horses of her day; Surprise, Oscar, Floretta, Topgallant, Peace Maker, &c. Nancy Air acquired great fame in South Carolina. Both have since become equally distinguished as brood mares,—the one in South Carolina, the other in New Jersey. Their stock are now of the first celebrity, Nancy Air was the dam of Transport, stated by Mr. Richardson to have been the best racer of her day. By Bertrand, she brought Bertrand Jr. and Julia; and by Sir Archy, Sir William, the sire to Little Venus and Plato. The Maid of the Oaks produced by Duroc, Marshal Duroc, (a good racer and sire to the renowned Count Piper,) and his own sister Cinderella, dam or grandam of Celeste, Massaniello and Lalla Rookh, by imported Expedition, the dam of Medoc and Midas, and grandam of Goliath, by Hickory, the Lady of the Lake, dam of Mr. Orme's Jessie and of Maryland Eclipse, a good racer and sire to Mr. Dorsey's fleet filly Ann Page; and by American Eclipse, Orphan Boy, now a popular stallion in the west and a colt of great promise until he was curbed. The Maid of the Oaks may have produced others, besides the five we have enumerated. But if so, we are uninformed. Thus a little insignificant poney was grandam of renowned racers, one of them of the first fame in her day, and the ancestor of many first rate horses that have been at the head of the turf—Marshal Duroc, Count Piper, Medoc, Midas, Goliath, Celeste, Bertrand Jr. Julia, Little Venus and others. Her descendants have been worth largely over \$50,000, at a moderate calculation. Is not such success, though a remarkable instance, sufficient to encourage our unpretending farmers to breed from *thoroughbred horses*, even if they have no blooded mares to begin with.

EPSON RACES.—Thursday, (in May) last, the Derby stakes of 50sov. each, h.f. colts 8st. 7lbs. (119lbs.) fillies 8st. 2lbs. (115lbs.) mile and a half, second horse to receive 100sov. and the winner to pay 100sov. towards the expenses of police officers—one hundred and twenty-four subscribers, \$27,556, 29 cents. Mr. Baston's *Plenipotentiary*, by Emelius, (Sire of Sarpedon,) Connelly, 1. Duke of Cleveland's Shillelah, by St. Patrick, Chifney, 2. Lord Jersey's Glencoe, by Sultan, Robinson, 3.

[If gentlemen of the turf to the number of ten or twelve, would give a start to the Tasker stakes for this autumn, many years would not elapse, before we should have fifty subscribers.—The winner would bag \$10,000, and his nag would fetch him as much at the post. The second in the race, would save his stakes and sell for \$5000, and a good third would bring two or three thousand.]

A short catalogue of our most successful stallions, the last year (1833.) Eclipse, Sir Charles, Bertrand, Monsieur Tonson, &c. was presented in our Sept. No. arranged according to the number of their get that had been winners. We now furnish the names and ages of nearly the same number, according to the price of their services, as advertised in the March No. but also adding their ages on May day last.

				Years old.	
Ch. American Eclipse, by Duroc,	dam by imp. Messenger,	20	at \$100.		
Ch. Timoleon,	" Sir Archy, " " imp. Saltram,	21	" 75.		
B. Gohanna,	" Sir Archy, " " imp. Jack Andrews,	13	" 75.		
Ch. Leviathan, imp.	" Muley, " " Windle,	12	" 75.		
Ch. Medoc,	" Am. Eclipse, " " imp. Expedition,	5	" 75.		
B. Bertrand,	" Sir Archy, " " imp. Bedford,	14	" 60.		
Ch. Cock of the Rock,	" Duroc, " " imp. Messenger,	20	" 60.		
Ch. Contention,	" Sir Archy, " " imp. Dare Devil,	18	" 60.		
B. Fylde, imp.	" Antonio, " " imp. Sir Peter,*	9	" 60.		
B. Luzborough,	" Williamson's Ditto,	Dick Andrews,	14	" 60.	
B. Monsieur Tonson,	" Pacolet, " " Topgallant,	12	" 60.		
Ch. Andrew,	" Sir Charles, " " Harwood,	7	" 50.		
Ch. Barefoot, imp.	" Tramp, " " Buzzard,	14	" 50.		
Ch. Goliah,	" Am. Eclipse, " " Mendoza,	7	" 50.		
Gr. Medley,	" Sir Hal, " " Sir Archy,	10	" 50.		
Gr. Autocrat,	" Grand Duke, " " Sir Oliver,*	12	" 40.		
B. Camel, imp.	" Camel, " " Phantom,	4	" 40.		
B. Jackson,	" John Richards, " imp. Expedition,	7	" 40.		
Gr. O'Kelly,	" Am. Eclipse, " " Financier,	6	" 40.		
B. Sussex,	" Sir Charles, " " imp. Sir Harry,	8	" 40.		
B. Shakspeare,	" Virginian, " " Shenandoah,	13	" 40.		

No other is advertised to stand higher than \$30.

It appears that Andrew, Autocrat, Barefoot, Camel, Contention, Carolinian, Fylde, Gohanna, Goliah, Jackson, John Richards, Luzborough, Monsieur Tonson, O'Kelly, Timoleon and Zinganee, stood in Virginia. Bertrand, Collier, Crusader, Lance, Medoc, Marylander, Muckle John, Ratler, Sir Lovel and Shakspeare in Kentucky. Cock of the Rock, Leviathan, Orphan Boy, Sir Henry, (brother to Monsieur Tonson,) Saxe Weimar and Stockholder in Tennessee. Sussex, Tychicus, Uncle Sam and Maryland Eclipse, in Maryland. Dashall, Eclipse Lightfoot and Medley, in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, bordering on the Delaware river. Eclipse, in New York. Tariff, in Ohio.

We have no account of imp. Contract, imp. Hedgeford, imp. Truffle, imp. Victory, Arab, Champion, Count Piper, Flying Dutchman, Havoc, Henry, Industry, Kosciusko, Pacific, Sir Walter, Sir William, nor Washington; nor do we know how many of them, if any, may be registered among the obituaries. Other distinguished horses may have been unnoticed.

Bay Malton ran four miles over York, in 7m. 43½s. Eclipse ran the same distance over York, in 8m. with 12st. (168lbs.) though going only at his rate, without any inducement to speed. Firetail and Pumpkin, ran a mile in a few seconds more than a minute and a half. Childers ran the distance of four miles in 6m. and 48s. carrying 128lbs. he made a leap of thirty feet upon level ground, and he covered a space of twenty-five feet at every stroke when running. It was formerly known, that any horse who could run four miles in eight minutes, would prove a winner of plates. This is however, very materially refined by judicious crosses in blood, or improvements in training.—*Extract from Taplin's Sporting Dictionary.*

* Fylde's dam Fadlindinida, by Sir Peter, was own sister to Sir Oliver, sire to Olivetta, Autocrat's dam.

MR. EDITOR:

May 23, 1834.

In the report of the Broad Rock races over the Tree Hill course, in the last number of your *Sporting Magazine*, *Eliza Drake* is reported as having been distanced in the second heat for the Jockey Club purse; it should have been *drawn* instead of "distanced," as she did not start in the second heat.

M. H.

It is thought to be probable, that Mr. Corbin, now in England, has purchased *Tranby*, the celebrated horse ridden by Mr. Osbaldeston in his great match against time.

From *Leatherstocking's Journal*.

June, 1795. At Tappahannock, Va. match race between Leviathan and Brimmer 180 to 90lbs.—five miles out—won by a head. Time 10m. 36s. a very warm day.

GEORGIA AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Augusta, June 29, 1834.

The editor of the *Sporting Magazine* will please publish the following banter.

I propose to show fifty cocks any time between the second Monday in April, and second Monday in July, 1835. No cock to weigh less than four pounds, nor none heavier than five pounds ten ounces—to fight all that comes within two ounces, for the sum of \$2000 or \$5000 on the odd one, or \$200 a battle, to meet in Charleston, S. C. The banter to be accepted by the 1st of February, 1835, one half of the amount to be deposited in any bank in Charleston, for non-compliance of the same.

GRIFFIN EDMONDSON.

PROGRESS OF THE RED FOX TO THE SOUTH.

MR. EDITOR:

Chester County, S. C. June 15, 1834.

We have but a few sporting characters near this place, and not a single blooded horse within reach of it. No races nearer than Columbia, sixty miles, and but few deer. The red foxes have made their way here, and we expect shortly to have abundance of them; a great abundance of partridges. I hope your work will reward the trouble you have taken.

Your obedient servant,

MATTHEW WILLIAMS.

MR. EDITOR:

Natchez, June 27, 1834.

I am sorry to see, that in most of the accounts of races in your June number, the age, weight, and blood of the horses are omitted. Can you not, in some way, compel secretaries to make their reports in proper form.* To give time without the age and weight, is very unsatisfactory.

A convention is now sitting at Raymonds, Wilkinson county, formed by delegates from the Mississippi Association, for the improvement of the breed of horses, and the Woodville Jockey Club, for the purpose of regulating the time of running for the purse of the two clubs, establishing weights, &c. &c.

Yours, respectfully,

A YOUNG TURFMAN.

[*We have done all we could, but of all people on the face of the earth, ours are the most difficult to be made *precise* and *punctual*—common sense would suggest, that an account of a race which gives neither weight nor blood, and where the distance is not exactly known and stated, absolutely amounts to nothing! None but a fool would think of buying a horse on the reputation of winning, under such circumstances.]



RACING CALENDAR.

ST. CATHARINE'S COURSE, (*Miss.*) RACE.

December 7, 1833.—Match, two mile heats \$1000 aside, h.f.

W. J. Minor's g. g. Hardheart, four years old, by Mercury, dam Chuck-a-luck, 95lbs. 1 1

Col. Bingaman's b. m. Tachechana, five years old, by Bertrand, dam Param filly, by imp. Whip. 2 2

Time 3m. 57½s.—3m. 58s. Track very heavy.

This race created a good deal of interest, both nags having been bred by Col. Bingaman, and would have been a great betting race, but the mare complained in one of her fore legs.

MISSISSIPPI ASSOCIATION RACES,

Over the St. Catharine's Course, near Natchez.

Commenced on Wednesday, December 11, 1833.

First day, four mile heats, entrance \$100.

Wm. J. Minor's g. g. Hardheart, by Mercury, dam Chuck-a-luck, four years old, 95lbs. 1 1

Col. Bingaman's g. c. Triumvir, by Sir Richard, dam Camilla, by Virginia, three years old, 84lbs. 2 2

Time, 9m. 5s.—8m. 14s. Track heavy. Triumvir ran unkindly both heats. Two to one on Hardheart.

Second day, three mile heats, entrance \$50.

Wm. J. Minor's b. f. La Mulette, by Bertrand, dam Nancy Dawson, by Piatt's Alexander, three years old, 81lbs. 1 1

Messrs. Barrow's b. h. Bob Oakly, by Candidate, dam Miranda, five years old, 108lbs. 2 2

Time, 6m. 15s.—6m. 17s. Track heavy. Won easily.

Third day, two mile heats, entrance \$30.

W. J. Minor's ch. f. Susan Bryant (alias Kate Plowden,) by Medley, dam by Pacolet, three years old, 81lbs. 1 1

Col. Bingaman's g. f. Fanny Davis, by Sir Richard, four years old, 95lbs. 3 2

Messrs. Barrow's ch. c. Green B. Davis, by Rifleman, four years old, 98lbs. 2 dis.

Time, 4m. 14s.—4m. 10s. Won very easily.

ADAMS COUNTY (Miss.) JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Commenced on Thursday, December 26, 1833.

First day, four mile heats, entrance \$100.

Wm. J. Minor's ch. h. Longwaist, by Sir Archy, dam by old Pacolet, six years old, 116lbs.	1	1
P. Green's Major Domo, by Stockholder, dam by Truxton, six years old, 116lbs.	2	dr.

Time 8m. 9s. Track heavy. Won easily.

Second day, three mile heats, entrance \$50.

P. Green's b. h. Major Domo, six years old, 116lbs.	2	1	1
J. G. Perry's ch. f. Jenny Daingerfield, by Sir William, dam by Pacolet, three years old, 81lbs.	1	2	2
W. J. Minor's b. f. La Muette, by Bertrand, dam Nancy Dawson, by Piatt's Alexander, three years old, 81lbs.	3	3	3

Time, 6m. 3s.—6m. 3s.—6m. 2s.

A very interesting race—well contested to the last. Two to one on La Muette against the field. Track heavy.

Third day, two mile heats, entrance \$30.

W. J. Minor's b. c. Ben Franklin, by Stockholder, dam by Galatin, three years old, 84lbs.	1	1
F. L. Claibourne's ch. f. Jenny Daingerfield, three years old, 81lbs.	2	2

Time, 4m. 7s.—4m. 4s. Won very easily. Track still heavy.

On Thursday, January 2, 1834. Match, one mile heats, for \$2000 aside.

Mr. Rocheleau's g. g. Hardheart, by Mercury, dam Chuck-a-luck, four years old, 95lbs.	1	1
Col. Elliott's g. f. Hibernia, (run by Col. Bingham,) by Sir Archy, dam by old Pacolet, out of the dam of Jerry, Ringlett, Fortuna and Parasol, three years old, 81lbs.	2	2

Time, 1m. 53s.—1m. 54s.

From the great reputation of the horse for speed, and the well known running stock of the filly, a very fast race was calculated upon, but unfortunately, the track was very much cut up, and on the night of the first of January, it was frozen as hard as iron—on the morning of the second, it began to snow, and continued, with short intervals, to fall very fast until after the race: the whole surface of the earth was covered to the depth of one and a half inches with this wintry garment, (which, like charity, serves to hide a thousand irregularities,) when the horses were called. Bets of one to two were offered on the filly, some few of which were taken; the chances of a fall down were equal, or they would have been covered to any amount. At the word they got off well together, the gelding, however, very soon showed his superiority of foot, at three quarters of a mile, the filly was dead beat. In this heat, the mare sprung three of her plates and the horse one. The second heat like the first, was won very easily.

A YOUNG TURFMAN.

ST. CATHARINE'S COURSE, (Miss.) RACES.

March 22d, 1834, came off a match race one mile out, for \$500 aside, between F. L. Claibourne's g. g. Fiddler, by a son of old Stockholder, out of a Joe Doan mare, and W. J. Minor's br. f. Inky Peg, by Mercury dam by Sir Hal, both two years old, to carry by agreement 75lbs. each. The filly got rather the start and led round the turn; up the north stretch, the colt closed the gap, but again dropped at the turn, and made play down the south stretch; they both came home under punishment, the colt winning by about ten feet.

Time, 1m. 57s.—Track rather heavy.

Same day, a match one mile out, for \$500 aside, between Col. Bingham's ch. f. by Chambers' Medley, dam by Pacolet, three years old, 81lbs. and W. J. Minor's b. c. Ben Franklin, by Stockholder, dam by Gallatin, three years old, 84lbs.—The colt got great advantage of the filly at the start, he however waited for her on the turn, and they made severe running up the back stretch, he passed on the turn and won easily.

Time, 1m. 57s.

MISSISSIPPI ASSOCIATION RACES.

Over the St. Catharine's Course, near Natchez.

Spring meeting, commenced Friday, March 28, 1834.

First day, two mile heats, free only for three year olds.—Purse \$300, W. J. Minor's b. f. La Muette, three years old, by Bertrand, dam by Piatt's Alexander, walked over.

Second day, mile heats.—Purse \$200; free only for two year old colts.

F. L. Claibourne's g. g. Fiddler, by a son of old Stockholder, dam by Joe Doan, two years old, 65lbs. - - - 0 1 1

W. J. Minor's b. f. Inky Peg, by Mercury, dam by Sir Hal, two years old, 65lbs. - - - 0 2 2

Time, 1m. 55s.—2m. 4s.—2m. 7s.

April 1st, a match, two mile heats, for \$1250 aside.—Mr. Rocheleau's g. m. Lisbon Maid, by Napoleon, dam by Pacolet, five years old; and Mr. Perry's c. f. Wild Gazelle, by Sir William, three years old, to carry by agreement 81lbs. on each. A few days before the race, it was said, the fair maid of Lisbon's legs were swollen, and that she was otherwise out of order, the odds which were before in her favor, now came round, and two to one were offered against her; on the day of trial, however, she appeared in better condition than was expected. When uncovered they both showed fine condition, except being a little too high. At the word, they got off well together, the gray mare took the track on the first turn, but was passed on the back stretch, and the sorrel filly led, about two lengths ahead, until they entered the last quarter of the second mile; here Antony on the maid applied the spurs, and ere H. could call the Gazelle out, he was up, and they both came home at their best pace, and made it a dead heat.

Time, 3m. 52s.

In thirty minutes they were called, both had cooled out well—it was any body's race yet.—Two to three and five to six were offered on the gray, but no takers. The sorrel filly led off at a telling pace, the gray mare boldly followed, a length or more in the rear, until they entered upon the back stretch (which is all the way ascending,) when she closed up and a beautiful and severe struggle ensued; at the turn the gray dropped, which inspired the friends of the Gazelle with the greatest hopes—but, alas! it “was odour fled as soon as shed,” for no sooner had they made the turn, than Antony again brought his mare to her work, her long stride down hill told on her nimble opponent, and she won the heat under severe punishment.

Time, 3m. 50s.

Third heat—neither of the mares were entirely cooled out when they were called for this heat—the gray, if there was any difference, appeared the most fatigued.

The Wild Gazelle led off as in the last heat, but evidently a good deal tamed, she maintained her position however, until they entered the back stretch in the second mile, here the maid past her without a struggle, and won easily.

Time, 3m. 58s.

The Wild Gazelle though beaten was not disgraced; she carried her

full weight, and made a good race with a nag, two years older, with the same weight.

Same day, a match, one mile out, for \$500 aside, between the g. g. Hard Heart, four years old, by Mercury, 100lbs. and W. J. Minor's b. c. Ben Franklin, three years old, by Stockholder, dam by Gallatin, 80lbs.

Won easily by the gray gelding.

Time, 1m. 50s.—Track in fine order.

Hard Heart has been nine times a winner, at all distances, from one mile out, to four mile heats, and has never been behind except at the will of his rider.

A YOUNG TURFMAN.

LAFAYETTE (Augusta, Geo.) RACES.

Spring meeting, 1834, commenced March 17.

First day, mile heats, purse \$50, and entrance money \$20 each, added.

The course one hundred and fourteen feet over a mile.*

Jas. Lindsay's b. m. Mary Jane,	-	-	-	-	1	1
E. Williams' b. h. James Madison,	-	-	-	-	3	2
R. W. McKean's b. g. Col. Crocket,	-	-	-	-	2	3
O. D. Allen's ch. m. Magnolia,	-	-	-	-	dis.	

Time, 1m. 56s.—1m. 58s.

Second race, single mile, between John Morrison's b. m. Lady Burke and James Leverich's br. g. Wicked Will, won with great ease by Lady Burke, in 2m.

Second day, two mile heats, purse \$250.

Paul Fitzsimmons' b. c. Herr Cline, four years old, by Sir Archy, dam Georgianna,	-	-	-	-	1	1
James Leverich's g. h. Muckle Andrew, five years old, by Muckle John, dam by Sir Archy,	-	-	-	-	3	2
James Lindsay's b. f. Julia, four years old, by Bertrand, dam by Transport,	-	-	-	-	2	dr.

Time, 3m. 58½s.—3m. 57s.

Second race, mile heats, between P. Fitzsimmons' br. m. Harriet Haxall and Mr. Row's ch. m. Patsey Wallace, won by Patsey, in two heats.

Time, 1m. 53s.—1m. 57s.

Third day, four mile heats, purse \$600.

J. McLean's br. c. Argyle, three years old, by Monsieur Tonson, dam Thistle,	-	-	-	-	1	1
James Lindsay's b. f. Rattle Snake, four years old, by Bertrand, dam by West's Paragon,	-	-	-	-	4	2
J. J. Harrison's b. m. Jane Bertrand, five years old, by Bertrand, dam Arrakookress,	-	-	-	-	2	3
Paul Fitzsimmons' ch. m. Betsey Hare, five years old, by Contention, dam by Merryfield,	-	-	-	-	3	dr.

Time, 8m. 10½s.—8m. 11s.

Second race, single dash of two miles, between John Phinizy's ch. f. Paulina, three years old, by Jackson, dam by Kosciusko, and James Lindsay's b. m. Little Venus, six years old, by William, dam by Potomac.

Won by Paulina, in 3m. 54s.

[* Why not have it shortened to an exact mile, three feet from the inside of the track? who can stop in every case to work a rule of three; if 1 mile and 114 feet take 1m. 56s. how long would 1 mile take? Winners on such courses, as well as on short miles, will always be of doubtful reputation and uncertain value. A long mile does injustice to the horse, a short one is a fraud on the public.]

Third day, three mile heats, purse \$350.

S. R. Bonner's b. m. Jane Bertrand, five years old, by Bertrand,
dam Arrakookress, - - - - - 1 1

M. D. Vance's g. h. Sir Edwin, three years old, by Blind Jack-
son, dam by Pacolet, - - - - - 2 dis.

Time, 6m. 12s.—2d heat no time taken.

Fourth day, four mile heats, purse \$500.

S. R. Bonner's g. h. Gov. Hamilton, four years old, by Sir An-
drew, dam by Bonaparte, - - - - - 1 1

Col. J. J. Pitman's ch. h. Francis Marion, three years old, by
Long's Marion, dam Melvina, by Sir Archy, - - - - - 2 2

Time 8m. 10s.—2d heat not timed.

Same day, mile heats, best three in five, handicap, all carrying feathers,
purse \$100 and entrance money.

Col. J. J. Pitman's ch. h. Amy Hampton, three years old, by
Crusader, dam by Gallatin, - - - - - 1 1 1

Genl. Z. White's g. h. Sir Andrew, Jr. by Sir Andrew, four
years old, dam by Bedford, - - - - - 2 2 2

Col. James Wadsworth's g. gelding Poor Joe, four years old,
by Sir Andrew, dam by Gallatin, - - - - - dist.

Time, 1m. 51s.—1m. 54s.—1m. 57s.

Poor Joe was in no condition, being diseased in both fore feet. We
hope our next races will afford more sport: there was such an inequality
in the horses that no great interest was taken, though the course was nu-
merously attended. We should be glad to meet some of Virginia and Ma-
ryland's "good ones" upon some of our courses. We are able to treat
them kindly—let them try us.

ALEXANDRIA (Lou.) RACE.

On the first of May last, the following match came off, two mile heats,
for \$500 aside.

Thos. J. Well's ch. m. Arronetta, by Bertrand, dam by Paragon,
by imp. Buzzard, five years old, - - - - - 1 1

Matthew J. Jones' gr. m. Victoria, by Stockholder, dam by Pa-
colet, six years old, - - - - - 2 2

In justice to Mr. Jones' fine mare Victoria, I will add (from information
I have received) that in consequence of the want of proper attention pre-
vious to her being taken up to be put into training, she had got off, and
was brought to the post under great disadvantages. They got off well to-
gether, Arronetta in the track, which she maintained throughout, with ap-
parent ease, coming in about two lengths ahead. Time 3m. 53s.

The second heat was without much interest, Arronetta winning but with
little exertion. Time 3m. 58s.

Yours, respectfully,

V. T. PAGE, Secretary.

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) RACES.

Spring meeting, 1834, commenced Tuesday, May 20.

First day, a sweepstakes for three year olds, two mile heats, five sub-
scribers, \$100 each, two paid forfeit, three started.

Leonard P. Cheatham's b. c. Chesterfield, by Pacific, dam by
Madison, - - - - - 1 1

G. B. Williams' br. b. c. by Stockholder, dam by Pacolet, - - - - - 2 2

Thos. Taylor's ch. c. John Wesley, by Pacific, dam by Pacolet, 3. dr.

This was an interesting race, Chesterfield relying upon his resources,
made a run for the track at the first turn and got it, the other two close up,
John Wesley then took him in hand, and kept him busy for the first mile,

which they made in 1m. 54s. the Stockholder then made at Chesterfield, as if he intended defiance, and a close contest ensued, for three or four hundred yards; 'twas now very doubtful which would get the heat, as the Stockholder was a large strong colt, with fine stride, but Chesterfield came in ahead. The second heat was lighter work. After this race, Mr. McLane offered Mr. Cheatham \$1250, for half of the colt, to go to Kentucky, which was refused. This colt although placed eighth or ninth at McMinnville, was second and close up. Track very deep and day warm.

Time 8m. 53½s.—3m. 59s.

Second day, sweepstakes two mile heats, five subscribers, \$500 each, three paid forfeit.

Jas. Jackson's gr. f. Lucetta, by Jerry, dam the imp. Staughton Lass, by Blacklock, - - - - - 1 1

J. F. Miller's gr. f. by Jerry; out of the dam of Bibb's Napoleon, 2 2

It had rained very hard the previous night, and was showery and warm during the fore part of this day. Lucetta took the track the first heat and kept it, the second heat she did not get off very well, but after the first quarter, took the track again. Two to one on Lucetta.

Time, 4m. 27s.—4m. 35s.

Third day, sweepstakes, mile heats, three subscribers, \$100 each.

Philip W. Long's b. f. Cedar Lass, by Arab, dam by Pacolet, 1 1

L. P. Cheatham's b. f. by Mercury, out of Proserpine, - 2 2

The odds was two to one against the Arab, and the race was a very easy one.

Time, 2m. 8½s.—2m. 14s.

Fourth day, post stake, for three year olds, \$200 entrance.

Holland Davis's b. c. Washington, by Pacolet, dam by Sir Arthur, - - - - - 1 1

Jas. Jackson's ch. c. Go-it-Jerry, by Jerry, dam by Sir Archy, 2 2

Washington is a colt of fine promise and size.

Time, 1m. 56s.—1m. 57s.

Fifth day, nothing entered for the proprietor's purse, and the sport closed with an interesting race, mile out, between Mr. Beck's b. g. Hawk Eye, and O'Donelly's ch. g. Paul Jones.

Time, 1m. 52½s.

Won with great ease by Hawk Eye, though a very tight race the first three quarters of a mile. Jones very fat.

Mr. P. W. Long proposes to make the four mile day's purse, \$1000, provided there can be four or more entries to run for it, with an inside stake of \$1000 each, and there are already two. It is hoped Virginia, Kentucky, Alabama and the states generally will notice this. P. W. DAVIS, Sec.

WASHINGTON CITY COURSE RACE.

A sweepstake for four year old colts and fillies, \$100 entrance, h.f. was run over this course, on Thursday, 29th May, 1834—four entries, to wit:—Doct. Peak's b. f. by Sir Charles; Capt. G. Chichester's b. c. by Brilliant, Mr. Craven's br. c. by Sir Charles; Mr. Lufborough's ch. c. Moses, by Rob Roy.

Mr. Lufborough's ch. c. Moses, - - - - - 1 1

Mr. Craven's br. c. - - - - - 2 2

Doct. Peake's b. f. - - - - - dis.

Capt. Chichester paid forfeit.

Time 4m. 2s.—4m. 37s.—last mile of the second heat ran in 1m. 50s.

Won by Moses with great ease.

TROTTING REPORTS.

UNION COURSE, L. I.

November 8, 1833.—W. McLeod's b. g. Paul Pry, against seventeen miles and three quarters within the hour, under the saddle.

This match came off this day on the Union Course, (not on the Centreville Course, as has been published in some daily prints.) He was backed to the above distance in one hour, and \$250 was bet upon every quarter from that terminating the sixteenth mile, to seventeenth mile and three-quarters. The ground is of nearly an oval shape, or rather two parallel lines, each one quarter of a mile in length, connected at the extremities by semicircles of also one quarter of a mile each. The track, upon being measured with a tight chain, was found to be one mile and six feet in circumference.

He went off in good style, and kept on steadily for nine miles, at the end of which he stopped for thirty seconds, and was given a few go-downs of water; after which he was again put in motion, and went on nine miles further, without flagging in the least, performing eighteen miles, or rather going eighteen miles round the course, (being eighteen miles and thirty-six yards,) in 58m. 52s. according to the time returned by the judge or time-keeper. He came in with so little distress, and so much within his rate, that it was the general opinion that he could have gone another mile within the hour. The following is the time taken up in going each mile.

	min.	sec.		min.	sec.
1st mile,	3	18	10th mile,	4	1 including the stop.
2	3	16	11	3	7
3	3	17	12	3	20
4	3	9	13	3	20
5	3	13	14	3	16
6	3	14	15	3	11
7	3	16	16	3	9
8	3	17	17	3	7
9	3	13	18	3	8

He was rode by a boy named Hiram Woodruff, weighing 138lbs. in beautiful style and with great judgment. Judges were placed at each quarter-mile from that which was the last of the sixteen miles to the end, by those who had bets thereon. Paul Pry is now nine years old; he was bred on Long Island, and got by Mount Holly, dam by Hambletonian.

[*New York Sporting Magazine.*]

EAGLE COURSE, TRENTON, N. J.

Thursday, Nov. 14.—Purse \$200; two mile heats; all ages; under the saddle; weights or ages not given in the report.

Sally Miller,	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1
Columbus,	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	2
Screwdriver,	-	-	-	-	-	dis.		

Screwdriver broke, would not settle to his trot, and was pulled up.

Friday 15th.—Purse \$100; all ages; best three in five, mile heats.

Edwin Forrest,	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Lady Clay,	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	2
Columbus,	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Gypsey,	-	-	-	-	-	3	dis.	
Lady Jackson,	-	-	-	-	-	dis.		

Time, 2m. 40s.—2m. 37s.—2m. 43s.—2m. 40s.

It is much to be regretted that the Secretaries, or Clerks of Courses, omit to report the ages and weights.—*ib.*

HUNTING PARK COURSE, PHILADELPHIA.

Thursday, Nov. 21.—Purse \$100, best three out of five; mile heats.

Sally Miller,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1
---------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Gypsey,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1	2
Lady Hope,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	3

Time, 2m. 37½s.—2m. 37s.—2m. 40s.—2m. 42s.—2m. 44s.

Sally Miller and Lady Hope, it is reported, past the winning post in the fourth heat on a gallop, Gypsey leading. If so, they ought not to have been allowed to start for the fifth heat.

Friday, 22.—The trotting was postponed until next day on account of bad weather.

Saturday, 23.—Purse \$200, two mile heats.

Columbus,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dread,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2

Time, 5m. 23s.—5m. 47s. Track very heavy; no ages or weights reported.—*lb.*

HARLEM, N. Y. TROTTING PARK.

Fall meeting, Wednesday, December 4.—For a purse, two mile heats.

Mr. Whelpley's Rip Van Winkle,	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Mr. McManus's Crazy Jane,	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
Mr. Bertine's Comet,	-	-	-	-	-	3	dis.	

Time, 5m. 37s.—5m. 40s.—5m. 33s.

The contest was well maintained by Crazy Jane and Rip Van Winkle. Comet, being in one of his usual restive moods, took the stud.

Thursday, 5.—For a purse; best three out of five, mile heats.

Mr. Renville's Confidence,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Mr. Lewis's Marshal Blucher,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2
Mr. Anderson's Edwin Forrest,	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3

Time, 2m. 45s.—2m. 36s.—2m. 37s.

100 to 30 freely offered on Edwin Forrest against the field before starting, and as freely taken.

Friday 6.—For a purse; two mile heats.

Mr. Anderson's Charlotte Temple,	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Mr. McManus's Modesty,	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
Mr. Woodruff's Major Jack Downing,	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	dis.

Mr. Lewis' Collector, was entered, but drawn; the purse being for second rate horses, and Collector considered a first rate.

Time, 5m. 29s.—5m. 19s.—5m. 17s.

The weather was fine, and the Course well attended.—*lb.*

A trotting match, under the saddle, which came off at this course yesterday afternoon, for a purse of \$200, three mile heats, is deserving of particular notice from the unexampled speed with which it was performed. The horses entered, were Columbus, Charlotte Temple, and Confidence, and they came in as follows:

Columbus,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
Charlotte Temple,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
Confidence,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	dist.

Time, 7m. 45s.—7m. 42s.—7m. 49s.

The course is forty-four yards short of a mile, and the time was therefore for three full miles, 7m. 57s.—7m. 54s.—8m. 1s.

Which time has never been made before in a trotting match, in any part of the world. The course, it is well known, is a heavy one—has a bad hill and a short turn.

Betting on starting was any odds on Columbus against the field. On the first heat Columbus was led by both horses for the first two miles; he then passed them easily. On the second heat, Charlotte Temple was for the first mile more than a distance ahead, owing to Columbus having broke on rising the hill. On the second mile he gained a little, and on coming out was about six lengths behind, the mare a good deal distressed. On the third heat Columbus lay behind, and the mare led him for the first mile and three quarters sixty or seventy yards. He did not make a push till he entered on the third mile, and then passed her on the first quarter of a mile afterwards. The course was well attended.—*New York Courier.*

TURF REGISTER.

Barnum's, July 14, 1834.

MR. EDITOR:

Enclosed you will receive a certificate of the pedigrees of four high bred mares, which belonged to the late Edward Coursey, Esq. of Queen Ann's county, Maryland; as they may be the ancestors of some of the present racers on the turf, you will oblige your readers by giving it a place in your valuable Register.

A SUBSCRIBER.

1. A dark chestnut mare with a snip and star, eight years old last spring. She was got by Florizel, her dam by old Sweeper, her grandam by old Dove, her great grandam by Ariel, her g. g. grandam by Morton's Traveller, and her g. g. grandam was Bessy Bell, esteemed by Col. Tasker one of the best mares he had, and was got by old Spark, out of a highbred imp. mare. Old Spark was got by Aleppo, son of the Darley Arabian, (sire of Childers,) his dam was full sister to Esq. Bathurst's Look-About-You, she was got by the Bartlett Childers, her dam by old Spark, her grandam by the Rutland Coneyskin's, out of Sweet Lips.

2. A bay mare with a blaze face, seven years old last spring, got by the same horse, and out of the same mare with the above, therefore unnecessary to repeat the pedigree. It is believed that No. 2, is in foal by a very fine highbred imp. horse, called Blossom, that stood at the stables of Edward Lloyd, Esq. last spring.

3. A dark chestnut mare with a blaze face, eight years old last spring, she was got by Florizel, her dam by Nonpareil, who was bred by Col. Tayloe, of Virginia, and was got by a high bred son of Morton's Traveller, and came out of the dam of Col. Tayloe's famous Yorick, her grandam by old Dove, &c. The remainder of the pedigree the same

as No. 1, therefore unnecessary to repeat it.

4. A chestnut colored filly with a blaze face, three years old last spring, she was got by Cragg's Highflyer, out of No. 3.

As three of the above mares are got by Florizel, I have annexed his pedigree.

FLORIZEL was got by Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton's horse Badger, who was got by Col. Spotswood's famous Apollo. Florizel's dam was got by Gov. Eden's imp. Badger, his grandam by Colonel Sharpe's imp. Othello, his great grandam by Morton's Traveller, and his g. g. grandam was Col. Tasker's Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian.

I hereby certify that I bred the four mares above mentioned, and the pedigrees are correctly given above.

E. COURSEY.

Sept. 20, 1802.

Nos. 1 and 2, are own sisters to Mr. Dimond's horse Napper Tandy, who is thought to be a fine running horse.

IMPORTED SELIMA.

MR. EDITOR:

I have seen it stated that the imp. mare Selima, was got by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Snap Dragon. This is not so. The Stud Book makes Snap Dragon foaled in 1759. The Godolphin Arabian died in 1753. Snap Dragon produced a filly called Selima by the Ossory Arabian, in 1772. The imp. mare Selima was brought to this country with Othello in 1767. Imp. Selima, it has been said was foaled in 1746, by the Godolphin Arabian, and out of the large Hartley mare. The large Hartley mare produced a filly in that year by the Godolphin Arabian. This filly is not to be found in the Stud Book as a brood mare, and may have been imported. It is only lately that she has been designated as the produce of the large Hartley

mare; on what authority I know not. Indeed it is of little consequence, as the reputation of her immediate and remote descendants, give ample proof of her purity of blood.

A. X. S.

Middlecreek, July 7, 1834.

Pedigree of a bay mare now owned by the subscriber. She was raised in the state of Maryland, by a Mr. Alexander Scott, who certifies to Wm. J. Brown, the purchaser, that she was raised by him, and got by Telegraph, her dam by old Messenger, g. dam by imp. Cub, g. dam a full bred mare.

Her produce:

1830, April; a gr. c. by Gov. Wright's Silverheels.

1832, June; b. f. by Mr. Potter's Childers.

1834, April; b. c. by Sussex.

R. N. MACLAY.

Banks of the Dee, July 1, 1834.

MR. EDITOR:

I send you the pedigree of Mr. George Semme's old Oscar mare, (Daizy Cropper,) as certified to me from under his own hand. She is the dam of Louisa Semmes, (Savary) and Agility. The former celebrated as a racer. See A. T. R. The latter made the two mile heats over the Timonium course last fall in 3m. 54ths. and 3m. 47ths. See A. T. R. vol. 5, p. 211.

Daizy Cropper possesses more Medley blood than any mare in the United States. I send also the pedigree of the late Dr. Marshall's horse Vanguard, as taken from his Stud Book, together with the pedigrees of a part of my blooded stock.

THOS. H. BUCKNER.

DAIZY CROPPER, g. m. twenty-three years old last spring, was raised by Mr. George Semmes of Prince George's county, Md. She was got by Gov. Ogle's Oscar, her dam by Gray Diomed, grandam by Hall's Union, g. grandam by Leonidas, g. g. grandam by Othello, g. g. g. grandam by Gorge's Juniper, g. g. g. g. grandam by Morton's Traveller, out of Selima, by the Godolphin Arabian.

VANGUARD, b. was raised by the late Dr. Marshall of Charles county, Md. and was got by imp. Chance, his dam (Ariadne,) also raised by Dr. Marshall, and got by First Consul, his grandam by Dr. Marshall's Fox, g. grandam by Fitzhugh's Regulus, g. g. grandam by Lindsay's Arabian, g. g. g. grandam (Bellair,) by Othello, out of an imp. mare from the Duke of Hamilton's stud. For her pedigree in full, see Hyder Ally's pedigree, Am. Turf Reg. vol. 2, p. 518.

Fox was raised by Dr. Marshall, and got by imp. Venetian, out of Bellair, (as above.) For Venetian's pedigree, see Am. Turf Reg. vol. 2, p. 312.

Blooded Stock the property of Thos.

H. Buckner, of Charles Co. Md.

1. LADY MARY, ch. m. raised by the late Dr. Marshall, was got by Mr. Lufborough's Rob Roy, her dam (Ariadne,) (also the dam of Vanguard and Pamunky,) by First Consul. For Ariadne's pedigree in full, see Vanguard's pedigree above. Lady Mary is eight years old this spring, and stunted to imported Autocrat.

2. MAID OF MILTON, ch. f. two years old the 2nd of May, 1834, was foaled the property of the late Hon. Joseph Lewis, of Va. and got by Mr. Lufborough's Rob Roy, her dam Flora, (the dam of the Ace of Diamonds and Floretta,) was raised by Mr. Lewis, and got by Ball's Florizel, out of Mr. Lewis' old Iris, (the dam of Clifton, the sire of Tychicus.) For her pedigree in full, see Am. Turf Reg. vol. 3, p. 488. For Florizel's pedigree, see Am. T. Reg. vol. 3, p. 430.

3. MISS EDEN, roan f. two years old the 16th day of July, was foaled the property of Mr. George Semmes, and got by Industry, out of old Daizy Cropper. For Industry's pedigree, see Am. Turf Reg. vol. 5, p. 316.

4. OMEGA, b. f. dropped this spring, by Timoleon, out of old Daizy Cropper.

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